ESTABLISHED 1818.

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CHERRY BRANDY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28801—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

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As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†*	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd July.
B.L.	ROHILLA	3511	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.L.	CATHAY	2985	500	A Symons	8th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th „
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

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A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

July 28th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
August 11th.	„ 22nd.	November 3rd.
„ 25th.	October 6th.	„ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 28th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Walluschnigg	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 16th, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.

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INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 27th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 28th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st July, 1892. Agents.

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SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

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PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about
A STEAMER	3,917	31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

HIGH CLASS NEILGHERRY TEAS,
FROM THE
Culloocoray Tea Estate, Kotagiri.

		Re.	a.	
ORANGE PEKOE	Re.	1	6	per lb.
PEKOE	„	1	2	„
SOUCHONG	„	0	12	„
CONGOU	„	0	9	„

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

		Re.	a.	
ORANGE PEKOE	Re.	1	4	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	14	„
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE	„	0	9	„

BULK TEAS FOR DEALERS AND LARGE CONSUMERS.

Finest Qualities at Moderate Rates.

COFFEE IN BERRY.

HIGH GROWN INDIAN.
From the Poomallay Estate.

Per Pound	Re.	1	0
„ 7 lb. Bag	Rs.	6	8

SELECTED AND CLEANED.
SUPERIOR TO MOCHA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, JULY 26TH, AT 9-15 P. M.

PART I.
MISCELLANEOUS.
(Details will be published later.)
PART II.
MENDELSSOHN'S BEAUTIFUL SACRED CANTATA,
"LAUDA SION,"
FOR SOLI AND CHORUS.

Organist......Mr. Johnston   Hon. Conductor......Mr. Nixon.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats.......Rs. 3.   Admittance.....Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "URBINO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1892.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL," ARRIVED

21st July, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1892.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1892, at 5-30 p.m.

WANTED

FOR the HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY A EUROPEAN SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 70 per mensem, rising to Rs. 90 by annual increment of Rs. 5. A retired Military Sergeant would be preferable. Certificates and references should accompany the application, which should reach the Undersigned not later than 31st instant.

Horse allowance is included in the salary.

By Order,
P. G. BHIDE,
Engineer and Secretary, Hyderabad M. C.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1892, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July to 1st August, 1892, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1892.

DRESSING GOWNS.

READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.

IN the following new and suitable Materials:—

OXFORD CLOTH,
SHRUNK YARN.
TWILLED CASHMERES.
WOVE FLANNEL.
FANCY CLUB COLORS.
SOFT VECUNA.

Varying in price from Rs. 11 to 35.

Light, Medium, and Warm Textures.

Measures required :—Height and Size of Chest.

Patterns of Materials will be forwarded on Application to—

ASQUITH,
LORD, AND WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single copy.........................Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1892, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9¼ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Enginee of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 31st instant, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1892, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the Payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 6th August, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 5 P.M., to commemorate the Election of Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI as a Member of Parliament.

As H. E. the GOVERNOR has been graciously pleased to give the USE of the TOWN HALL, the Meeting will now be held there, and not in the Framji Cawasji Institute.

Sir DINSHAW MANOKJI PETIT, Bart., has kindly consented to preside.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING AGAINST the ESTATE of HENRY CURWEN, late a Part Proprietor of the *Times of India* and Editor of the *Times of India* who died at Sea on the 22nd February, 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted on the 19th July, 189, to the Undersigned, Charles Edward Kane, are hereby required to SEND in their CLAIMS to the said Administrator, at his Office, *Times of India* Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Estate will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which such Notice has been given.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the Deceased, or HAVING PROPERTY of his in their hands, are required to pay their DEBTS and HAND OVER such Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this Twentieth Day of July, 1892.

C. E. KANE.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.
Single copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE GORDON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the Company, at the rate of Rupees One hundred and ten per Share, will be paid at the Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August, 1892, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 25th Instant on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 31st July, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Liquidators,
For the Gordon Spinning & MFG. Co., Ld., in Liquidation,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 110 CHESTS ORANGE PEKOE TEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown, below the house No. 4 of Mr. Allarukhia Sewjee, in Samuel Street, Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort, by order of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for Mr. Leslie Rogers, of Dehra Doon, and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

S 1-110—110 chests containing about 10,000lbs, orange pekoe tea, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Nainsookdass Gunshamdass of Cawnpore.

903—860 3-4—2 bales 500 pieces grey Dhoties, 40 inches, 2-10 yards, ex s. s. Hispania.

On account and at the risk of Muncharam Purbhoodas—

10 cases each 150 pieces, 24 inches, full 18 yards, white nainsooks.

10 cases each 150 pieces, 38 inches, full 18 yards, white nainsooks.

On account and at the risk of the indentors—

S G
1655 8045—2 cases steel files.
M
8025—2 ,, ,, ,,
1760 7984—1 ,, knives ,,
1670 7683—1 ,, ,,
1668 7682—1 ,, magnets.
1811 8078—1 ,, velvet.
1486 4560—1 ,, woollen satin.
1715 7802—1 ,, crochet cotton.
1725 7204—1 ,, embroidered velvet.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BOILER, DONKEY-ENGINE, &C.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Nabob's Tank, the machinery of Messrs. Glade & Co.'s waste cleaning factory, containing vertical boiler with fitting, by Ransome Sims, and Jeffries, donkey-engine with pump, waste drying machine with driving wheel waste pipes, iron water-tank winch, large copper kettle beam scale, chairs, table, &c., also the lease of the premises, including the bungalow, up to February, 1893, will be put up for sale immediately after the sale of the machinery. If the lease is not sold the premises will be let up to February, 1893.

The machinery is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures Hinks's lamps, &c., the property of H. JEPSON, Esq., and another gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd prox., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Lukhmidass Morarjee, the assignee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of, the mortgagor, Purdesi Luxman Meghajee Abeer Gowli, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of February, 1885, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Toolseedas Ludha of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Luxman Meghajee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 33, and now under No. 43, containing by admeasurement 395 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2881, and standing in the name of the said Purdesi Luxman Meghajee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Duncan Road, on the west by the property of Keshow Kurson, on the north by vacant ground belonging to Shaikh Hoolun Butcher, and on the south by the house of Aliadin Jeewajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 22, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Bomansha Jamsetjee Secretary—

1 gold ring set with brilliant.
1 half-hoop ring set with ruby and diamond.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of Grant Road Bridge, behind the late Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer," in very good order, a handsome strong-built dog-cart by Stephens and Sons, with a Bay Arab horse and harness, very rich oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of W. BROWNE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned.—

1334-284—1 case brass burner.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse 14-1, 9 years old, goes in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand strong office shigram.

1 handsome strong grey Arab galloway, aged, quiet to ride and drive.

1 handsome strong dog-cart on C spring.

1 bull terrier slut.

1 Handsome strong Grey Arab horse, 14-1½ goes well in harness.

1 second-hand strong open carriage.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 22, 1892.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE PRESERVER.—Manufactured by us expressly for the purpose of Cleaning and Preserving the original deposits on plated and gilt articles. Genuine preparation.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

SOMETHING NEW.—"INDIAN PLATE POLISH" positively makes Silver-ware, Electro-plate, etc., equal to new; makes Brass equal to Silver in one minute. Price Re. 1.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Jewellers, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, etc. undertake Collection of outstanding debts.—No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEA.—At wonderfully Cheap Price, Re. 1 per lb. Packet. Liberal Discount to large buyers—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGINGS with a private family, near the Fort, for a young man in moderate circumstances. State terms to "No. 229," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ENGLISH LADY of high respected family for giving TUITION in English and Music to a Zenana Begum, presently in Poona for the season, afterwards in up-country. Apply to "SH," care of this Paper.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Mania, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPARE MATERIALS and Spare Reeds for Hand Organs of all kinds supplied at moderate rates.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

GO TO ROBINSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, for DOMESTIC SERVANTS and CLERKS, who take great care in selecting the best man.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS, SILK, from Rs.10-8; Alpacca Rs. 6. Good Neat Natural Handles, Fox's Paragon Frames.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxinias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD FROM NEW WARE UNDISCOVERABLE.—Cast-a-way Plated Articles of any description scientifically restored to represent as New Goods.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detective Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FRESH BUTTER and CREAM of the English Diary Co., Kalbadevi Road, are unrivalled for CHEAPNESS, PURITY, and EXCELLENCE. Butter delivered at home, Ans. 14 per lb. Cream, Ans. 10 per lb. Mofussil orders promptly executed.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cuttlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS are on our file, testifying the truth of our assertion. A few copies of which may be seen in our price lists, forwarded free on application.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PLATING AND GILDING.—Executed on the most Modern principle. Work guaranteed to last from 3 to 5 years and upwards, according to price.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SIGNAL FITTINGS AND LEVERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300 SETS OF IRON fittings for SIGNAL POSTS and for 100 STANDS OF LEVERS for working Signals to be delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla.

Conditions can be learnt and specifications with form of tender obtained at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed, and superscribed, "Tender for Signal Fittings and Levers," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, 25th instant, after which no Tender will be received.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 12th July, 1892.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-50 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-10 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-50 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing, year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-10 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 13, 1892.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONFIELDS,
TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ...... Rs. 0 15 each.
,, ... 7 ... by 4 ... ,, ... ,, 0 12 ,,

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GUNS, RIFLES.

THE PROPERTY OF
H. E. SIR GEORGE GREAVES, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

	Rs.
1.—Pair of double Guns by Stephen Grant, 12 bore, Hammers, C. F. Two pair of barrels, *i. e.*, full choke and cylinder for each gun. Double and single cases	1,000
2.—Double 20 bore, full choke, Hammerless, by Greener	400
3.—Double ·450 bore, express rifle, Hammers, by Stephen Grant	500
4.—Single ·360, Rifle, Hammers, by Holland	200
5.—Double, 12 bore, pin fire, hammer Gun, by Westley Richards, cylinder, good ball gun.	150
6.—A Double 12 bore paradox, Hammers	400
7.—A Winchester 16 shot, repeater	150
8.—A double-barrel full choke, 8 bore Duck Gun, by Tolley	300

ROOK RIFLES.

1.—Winchester single shot, ·220, fitted with Lymans' sights	100
2—A do do do	100
3—A ·250 by Holland and Holland	100
4—A ·360 by Manton & Co. Martini breech action	60
5—A ·360 Remington	60

All the above Guns and Rifles are in perfect order, complete with cases, implements, etc., etc.

Apply to

CAPTAIN PEYTON, C.M.G., A.-D.-C.,
Magdala House, Poona.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,045
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	38,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	„
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	980 20
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	10	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880		32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	500	500	50	455
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	138¾ 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	50 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	460
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	245
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	627½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	125
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,15
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	21
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	980
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	44
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	660
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	677
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	310
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	188
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1530
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	1490
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	300	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 19
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100xd.
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	309
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	86
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	191
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	850
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-12
Carolas	„	nom.
Mexican Dollars	„	„
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„	„
Bar Silver	„	108-8
Gold Leaf	„	24-12
Bar Gold, English	„	25-4
Bar Australian	„	25
Bar Bombay	„	25
Bar Pekin	„	24-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	108-13-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	nom.
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	116
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	105½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Seaforde Land Improvement Company, 5 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Methley Hall arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Chanda sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

Prince's dock.—The s. s. Mashona and York left the dock yesterday.

Victoria dock.—The s.s. Methley Hall entered the dock yesterday.

Death from Fits.—A milkman, named Gopal Ramjee, while selling milk in Kandawady, last Wednesday, became giddy, and fell down. Before any help could reach him, he died on the spot. The Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of, without holding an inquest.

Caution to Pedestrians.—Nursoo Manajee, aged about ten, last Wednesday afternoon, whilst in search of a marble at 2nd Kamateepoora Lane, was scalded by hot-water, being thrown by one Bhow Narayan, from an adjoining house. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

Reported Burglaries.—Luxmon Namajee, residing at Sewree, has made a report to the police, that last Wednesday night, his house was entered through a breach made in the wall, and a box containing gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 50, and Rs. 50 in cash stolen.—Hurry Soondur, a tailor, having his shop at Lohar Chawl, reports that his shop was broken into during the night of the 19th instant, and wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 72, stolen therefrom.

An Unpleasant Surprise.—Before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Withoo Dhondoo was charged by Inspector Butterfield, with trespass on the premises of Jewraj Raghojee, a grain-dealer, with intent to commit theft. The evidence showed that the prisoner's presence was discovered in the warehouse by a servant of the complainant when he went to set a mouse-trap. The Magistrate considered the prisoner had remained in concealment with the intention of committing theft of grain. His conviction was strengthened by the fact that a sentence of six months had been passed upon him for a similar offence. He could not credit the accused plea that he was intoxicated when he was lying on the bags. The intruder was convicted, and sentenced to undergo hard labour for one year.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—Yesterday before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Sumba Jadav, aged about fifteen, appeared to answer a charge of enticing away Vitti, about thirty years of age, prepared against him by her husband Daji Sakharam. The accused had been a boarder in the complainant's house at New Nagpada, for the last three years. Some days back the complainant, finding the accused not behaving himself well, asked him to leave his premises. The accused thereupon removed to another room in the same chawl. The woman also followed him there, and was found to be in his company by several witnesses. The accused denied having enticed away Vitti. The police sepoy who served the summons stated he found Vitti and the accused in the same room in the chawl. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 25, or in default sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A Juvenile Thief.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Police, brought up one Narayan Ganu, a Mahar boy, about sixteen years of age, on two different charges of theft of six silver buttons, valued at Rs. 3-8, belonging to Meherji Rustomji, a clerk at Wari Bunder, and an embroidered turban, valued at Rs. 9, belonging to Ramcrushna, also a clerk at Wari Bunder. The accused went to the Wari Bunder station on the 11th instant, and there finding the waistcoat hung on a chair, he extracted the buttons from it, and made off. He then sold them to a Borah for Rs. 3. The accused had also, on the 23rd of last month, stolen from the Wari Bunder station an embroidered turban. He took away the gold embroidery from the turban, and threw it on the platform. He then sold the embroidery to a Borah for ten annas. The accused was arrested yesterday afternoon at Kamateepoora when he admitted his guilt. His Worship sentenced him to twelve stripes with a rattan.

Rugby Football.—The Yorkshire Light Infantry who met the Rangers in a Rugby contest on the Cooperage yesterday evening had practically a walk-over. They inflicted a hollow defeat upon their lighter opponents who were vanquished by three goals to love. Looking at the respective training of the two teams the Rangers were not a match for their formidable opponents, who played a superior game, and forced the play from the kick off till the cessation. The second goal, which the soldiers made, was a magnificent shot, the ball being propelled beautifully over the cross-bar from the far boundary. Before time was called a hard tussle took place outside the Rangers' sticks, which resulted in their adversaries obtaining a touch down that was neatly converted into a goal. That the best team won there was no doubt, and the defeat they inflicted should inspire their younger opponents with a determination to turn the table in a subsequent contest since they have displayed considerable ability for the sport after organising their club.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have been favoured with a copy of the annual report and balance-sheet of the Royal Insurance Company, and must congratulate the management on being in a position to publish an array of figures, which gives the "Royal" the proud distinction of having the largest fire insurance business in the world, while the funds available to meet its liabilities are proportionately large. It is in this year's report that the management is enabled to announce the final alliance of the "Queen" with the great rival by whose side she has so long worked in friendly rivalry. It is in the full possession of a handsome equipment of business and with a power to add largely to that of the "Royal" that the "Queen" elects henceforth to fight under the "Royal" flag. The continued growth of the "Royal's" own business, combined with the business of the Queen Insurance Company for the second half of the year, has resulted in an increase of £502,856 in the income of the fire department, the total net fire premiums being now £1,607,030, the net losses for the year were £990,216. In the life department the new Assurances effected amounted to £760,759, and the net premiums were £329,855. The total funds of the Company (after providing for shareholders' dividend) stood on the 31st December last as follows:—

	£
Capital paid up	366,702
Fire funds and other reserves	2,981,078
Life funds	4,546,577
Total	£7,894,357

The continued progress of the Company, together with the incorporation of a full year's business of the "Queen's" will, it is expected, result in another very large increase to the fire revenue for the current year. The "Royal" is represented in Bombay by Messrs. Thomas H. Moore and Co., Hummum Street, Agents of the Company, and by Mr. D. Lindsay, Queen Branch Office, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Secretary and Local Manager, working under a local board of directors, with Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. as agents.

Really the spy mania in France, a Paris correspondent writes, is a distemper that ought to be attended to if only out of regard for the good repute of the cleverest nation on earth. An outsider will find some difficulty in taking seriously the interpellation in the Chamber by M. Paulin Mery, to whom a majority granted an immediate hearing. His cause for alarm was the International Congress of Interior Navigation to be held in Paris three weeks hence. This Congress, he was able to assert, was a bankers' speculation, science being merely a pretext. The list of its members included 91 Frenchmen and 134 foreigners, of whom 53 were Germans. The Congress has arranged to inspect the harbours of Dunkirk and Calais and the Northern and Central Canals. M. Viette, Minister of Public Works, replied with becoming seriousness, that he could assure the Chamber that the Government had not been guilty of treason or negligence in not vetoing these excursions. A description of all the French canals was to be found in many technical works. French engineers visited the German canals in 1888. The order of the day asked for by the Government was carried with only two dissentient votes. The spy mania is not only ignorant, it is also cruel and barbarous. Six months ago a quartermaster of gendarmes in the Hautes-Alpes, named Louze, was arrested on a charge of having stolen secret documents. His name was held up to infamy, and his family dishonoured. He has now been released, the inquiry having demonstrated his entire innocence.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ELIAS *vs.* THE S. S. DECCAN AND OTHERS.

This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, the owner of the pattimar Sooltani, to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the loss of his craft, said to have been run down and sunk in the Bombay harbour, on the night of the 31st October, 1891, by the steamer Deccan. The hearing was continued yesterday.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants being represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham.

The pilot, Mr. T. J. Watt, was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of the plaintiff. He said he looked back at the Prince's Dock lights about a minute before as well as after the collision. He was prepared to say the collision occurred in the Dock Channel.

You were not prepared to say that in the Police Court?—I do not remember.

Did you not then say: "The accident might very possibly have occurred outside the channel?"—It was an exceedingly dark night, and it was very hard to see where the accident occurred. If the Magistrate has taken down as above, I am not prepared to say I did not say so. There was nothing to prevent my going out of the channel as long as a collision did not occur.

You prosecuted the tindal in the Police Court on your own responsibility?—No, I did not. I took out a summons under instructions from the Port Officer, who told me to prosecute the man. I did not instruct the Public Prosecutor or the solicitor to the Port Trust, but instructed Mr. Burder, whose costs I paid out of my own pocket. I have not had those costs repaid me.

Witness continued: At the moment of the collision, witness's first consideration was to save the crew of the pattimar. After that his thoughts were not taken up with the fear of colliding with the Bushire.

Though you missed colliding with her by about four to six feet?—I had no thought of colliding with the Bushire. I abused the tindal of the pattimar for not having his light up. Captain Bray also abused him. We also called out to the Chief Officer to see if the pattimar had a light on board. I could not see the vistige of a light of any kind on board the pattimar.

So you say that when you ran into the pattimar, she had no lights on board?—None that I saw. I saw lights northward about 100 feet distant. After striking the Sooltani, I did not see any other pattimar.

Do you deny that, after you struck the Sooltani, the craft struck against another pattimar?—I know nothing about that. I can speak Hindustani, not Marathi. It is the ordinary "pilot's Hindustani" I can speak as spoken on board ships. I abused the tindal, saying: "Where is your light!" in Hindustani. In reply he stated he had no light. This conversation took place on the upper bridge about three minutes after the collision. Subsequently, the steamer anchored off the P. and O. moorings for about a-half or three-quarters of an hour. Captain Keyser came on the bridge immediately after the collision and stayed there until I left the bridge. During the time the vessel was anchored, I had a conversation with the captain about the cause of the accident. He was talking about the report that would have to be made before the Deccan proceeded to sea. After landing at Apollo Bunder, I went to the residence of Mr. Thorburn, the Acting Assistant Port Officer, with Captain Bray, Captain Keyser, and the crew of the pattimar. He told me to hand them over to the police and to report the matter to Captain Bean, the Port Officer, in the morning. I made a statement to Mr. Thorburn while standing on the staircase, the crew of the pattimar at the time being below. I then took the men to Apollo Bunder to Constable Marchant, who wrote out the charges and carried on a conversation with the tindal in a language which I could not understand.

You did not tell the Magistrate that the tindal had made an admission to the police constable. How was that?—I don't know. I do not remember everything I said in the Police Court. The Captain of the Deccan had told me the steam steering-gear had broken down, and that he would have to use the hand gear. That was told me directly I went on board the vessel in the dock. I do not know if the gear has recently been under repair.

In re-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he had no reason to suppose that the four secunnees left the wheel of the Deccan, as the chances were that he would have seen them going down the ladder. Witness went north of the dock channel, as the vessel was "smelling the mud."

The Judge: That means she was not answering her helm?—Yes.

The Judge: Did you, in consequence of instructions from Mr. Walke, go to the north of the channel so as to give the north channel beacon a wide berth?—Yes, because a ship had grounded near it the same morning.

Mr. Frederick Southwell Piper, master pilot, said he was Acting Harbour Master in October 1891. On the 1st November he saw the Sooltani at anchor on her port side east of the P. and O. F. Moorings. He took her in tow to Tank Bunder, the only damage being a hole in her side. He delivered over charge of her to the tindal and asked him if he had a light on board at the time of the accident. The tindal equivocated, and then said that he had a light which was made fast to the rigging, but witness failed to find a lantern in the place indicated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: On my rounds on the morning of the 31st October, 1891, I did not notice whether the pattimars were in their proper positions or not.

Did you say at the Police Court on the 31st October: "I noticed the unloading, and all the pattimars were in their proper positions." Did you say that?—I suppose I must have said so.

And is that correct—Yes; to the best of my knowledge.

Is it part of your business to look for lights?—Yes; for if I had found a light, I should have had to give evidence against the pilot. In the Police Court I was examined on behalf of the tindal. I do not know whether I said anything about looking for the light or having a conversation with the tindal when before the Magistrate.

In your report you say the pattimar was lying on her starboard side, while here you said it was the port side. Which is the correct statement?—I think the report must be correct; but I think when I saw her, she was on her port side; and when I left her after towing, she was on her starboard side.

Do you say no portion of the pattimar rigging was damaged by the collision?—Yes.

Was none of her ropes broken?—I am not prepared to say that.

How many masts had the pattimar?—One.

Are you prepared to swear to that?—She might have had a bit of a stick aft, but I do not call that a mast. I looked on the halyard for the lantern, but nowhere else.

The tindal led you to understand that he had a light?—Yes.

Why do you say he equivocated?—Because, he hesitated. You can tell whether a man is telling a lie by the way he gives his answer.

Witness continued: In my opinion, it is a rare thing to find a pattimar carrying a light, even when lying in Bombay harbour.

Do you mean to say pattimars lie in the harbour without lights?—Yes; about 95 per cent.

Were they so lying in October last?—Yes.

Was it your duty as acting Harbour Master to report them?—No. I should, if I had time, hand them over to the police.

To the Judge: When I found the vessel, she was riding at anchor, but on reaching Tank Bunder, I found she had two more anchors on board.

Constable Marchant spoke to the tindal of the Sooltani being brought before him and charged by Mr. Watt.

Cross-examined the tindal admitted to me he had no sort of light on board his craft on the night of the collision, but I did not report the admission to my Superintendent.

Constable George Noel gave corroborative evidence. He had not been examined before the Magistrate.

Mr. A. W. Seabrooke, surveyor to the Port, surveyed the Deccan on several occasions, the last being the 21st October. The survey was for the purpose of a certificate, which was granted from witness's office.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac objected to the admission of the certificate. His Lordship overruled the objection.

Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia, Surveyor of the Port, surveyed the Deccan in October last, and with Mr. Seabrooke, signed the declaration produced in Court. Witness examined the steering gear, which was worked both by steam and by hand and found it to be in perfect order.

Cross-examined.—It was possible for the steering gear to have got out of order in ten days when the vessel was lying in dock. The chain might have been badly rove, got nipped, or become jammed. The same causes would apply to the hand-gear. The Deccan was built in 1868, and for five or six years had been in the hands of native owners. The latter did not as a rule spend much on their vessels. The owners of the Deccan, however, kept her in good order. He could not say whether her steering gear had been repaired during the last six years. Some of the steering gear might have been new and some old. The Deccan was an old-fashioned ship, and everything was wrong with her.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

CLAIM FOR ORNAMENTS AND CLOTHES.

BYRAMJEE BHIMJEEBHOY MISTREE VS. JAMSETJEE NAOROJEE KAPADIA AND HIS WIFE.

The plaintiff, the son-in-law of the defendants, prayed that they may be ordered to make full and complete discovery of all monies, ornaments and clothes, and to account for the same; that they may be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiff the ornaments and clothes, or in default to pay the value thereof, &c.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that in the year 1860, the plaintiff was betrothed to Manekbai, the daughter of the defendants. The marriage was solemnised in the year 1865 when he was of the age of 11 years, and Manekbai was of the age of about 10 years. According to the prevailing custom in the Parsee community, presents consisting of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, silk apparel and other articles were given to Manekbai at the betrothal and marriage. The presents remained in the safe custody of the defendants. Plaintiff submitted that the presents were the joint property of him and Manekbai during their life time, and that the defendants were merely the custodians of the same. Manekbai died intestate in October 1890, and on her death he became entitled to all her property. The day after her death plaintiff's eldest son Ardeshir, at the directions of the defendants, in his absence, removed from his cupboard all ornaments and clothes which were lying there for daily use, together with two certificates of shares in the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, which were purchased with the consent of Manekbai with moneys paid by the first defendant, on account of interest due in respect of moneys lying in his hands. The plaintiff and Manekbai on three different occasions raised three loans of money from outsiders on three sets of gold ornaments. The first and the third loans of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 600 were paid off by them, and the ornaments were redeemed, and soon after the redemption the ornaments were given to the defendants for safe custody. The plaintiff subsequently to the death of Manekbai, in November 1890, paid off the second loan and redeemed the ornaments pledged. Under the circumstances the plaintiff prayed for the return of the ornaments and clothes or the money value thereof.

Defendants admitted the marriage of the plaintiff with Manekbai, their daughter. They admitted the presents of wearing apparel and ornaments, but submitted that they were presented to her for her absolute benefit. They denied the correctness of the list of ornaments and put the plaintiff to strict proof thereof. They submitted that as the presents of ornaments and clothes were made for the benefit of their daughter Maneckbai, the plaintiff was not entitled to a return thereof. They further denied the allegation regarding the removal of ornaments and clothes and the two share certificates. They further said that no monies or ornaments belonging to Maneckbai were in their possession, and no moneys were ever due by them in respect of any interest. Plaintiff was, during the life time of Maneckbai, on bad terms with the defendants. In 1890 when Maneckbai was in her last illness, he compelled her to go and live with defendants, who had furnished her with every necessary comfort and medicine until her death, and after her death defendants had paid the funeral and other expences of religious ceremonies in respect of which they submitted the plaintiff was liable at law and if necessary, they would seek by way of set off to recover the sums paid by them amounting to Rs. 2,600 against the plaintiff. Defendants submitted that the suit was vexatious and instituted with the intention of extorting money from them. Under the circumstances they submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, said that he could not accept the evidence of the defendants. There was at first, his Lordship said, a good deal of difficulty in determining the value of the ornaments and cash presented by the plaintiff to defendants' daughter Manekbai; but the difficulty was somewhat reduced by the admissions of the defendants. His Lordship thought that the total value of the ornaments was Rs. 2,000, and deducting the value of the ornaments in the possession of the defendants ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,650 were still left with the defendants. His Lordship said that it was impossible to fix the value of the clothes, which were purchased some years ago. The amount of cash presented to Manekbai was fixed at Rs. 1,300. The Judge further held that the plaintiff had not succeeded in proving the increments. His Lordship found the defendants liable for the property taken away by Ardeshir. His Lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,650 as the value of the ornaments, and Rs. 1,300 for the cash presented to Manekbai, and the defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

HIGH COURT.—July 22.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

734—Little, S F and N—Run-ordas Vithuldas vs Bai Cassi and others—Mulji and R.

232-14997-92—Janardhan and A—Nuthoo Lalljee vs Khoja Sulleman Sonejee (S C C suit application for rehearing suit.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

408-91—Brown & M—J G Smith and others vs Ludha Ghella Damodhar—Balkrishna and P.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

737—Khunderao M—Reuben Solomon vs Nana Bappoo Joshi—Crawford B and Co.

738—Chalk, W and S—Jetha Purkha and others vs Ramchandra Wittoba—H S Dikshit.

For argument on Commissioner's Report and for further direction.

634—Tyabjee D and J—Khadiza Begum alias Doolum Begum and others vs Moheson—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For Dismissal.

513-92—In person—Govindjee Vulubdas vs Vussonjee Pera and others—P R and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

661-91—Munshuklal D and J—Vunmali Govindjee vs Bhojabhai Allarukhia—Framjee Moos.

19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.

3-91—Bicknell and M—Jaithabhai Kessowjee vs Kessowji Tulsidas and others—Roughton and B.

536-91—Balkrishna and Perosha—Santookchand Khimjee and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.

557-91—Balkrishna and Perosha—Kastoorchand Bhaga and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.

589-91—In person—Motiram Pranjivandas vs Esmail Salley Mahomed Khatao and another.

622-91—Bhaishanker and K for a pauper—Withabai vs Bhansali Nanabhoy Gopaldas—Muljee B B.

657-91—Brown and M—Kessarbai vs Laljee Dongersey and others—Roughton and B.

520-91—Bicknell and M—Dipa Kapoor and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.

538-90—Tyabjee D and J—Ramdas Luchminarayen vs Harnandas Chagumull and others Edgelow and G.

671-90—Roughton and B—Pitamber Jasraj vs Shri Vithleshjee Mahraj and others—Little S F and N.

713-90—Roughton and B—Pitamber Jasraj vs Bhagwanjee Hirjee and others—Little, F S and N.

693-91—Bhaishanker and K—Dayal Bhimjee vs Premjee Ramjee—Crawford B and Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended July 2, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	91,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,35,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	304	9	510
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	....	....	....	....
Total for 1 week.	91,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,35,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	87,349	1,91,310	−3,931	2,74,758
Per mile of Ry do.	190	415	−9	596
Total to corresponding date do.	87,349	1,91,340	−3,931	2,74,758

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 39,758
Do. to date .... „ 39,758

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending June 30, 1892.)

Description	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	72,025	64,188	7,837	...	92,562	..
Goods	73,709	68,516	5,193	..	2,30,341	..
Other earnings	13,589	48,190	61,779	..	86,401	..
Weekly total	1,59,323	84,514	74,809	..	..	..
Aggregate	30,81,689	26,72,385	..	..	4,09,304	..

Transit by canal, as the approaching Inland Navigation Congress in Paris will serve to remind the world, is very far from being the thing of the past which folks imagined in the early days of railway travelling. Canal channels and tunnels have ere now come to be railroads and railroad tunnels; and it would certainly be difficult to cite an instance of these conditions being reversed. On the other hand, inland navigation is still of great importance with us, and on the Continent the vast canal network is still extending. According to the *Canal Journal* (the appearance of this new organ of inland navigation, by the way, is in itself a sign of the times), there will be read at the Congress eighteen papers by authors from various parts of France. Germany comes next with thirteen. Belgium and Russia each are to send five contributors of papers; Austria and Hungary, four; the United States and Holland, three each; Great Britain, two; and Italy, Egypt, and Spain, one each.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	34	44	27	32	28	36	29	20
Thursday, July 21	0	18	0	36	0	34	0	11
Total	34	62	27	68	28	70	29	31
Total fall to 21st July, 1891	46	84	36	84	35	69	32	6
Total fall to 21st July, 1890	47	39	52	88	50	57	37	93

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINES.

(Week ending July 16.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Bandra	34	35	Baroda	8	53
Panjoo	24	42	Mehmedabad	8	40
Vaiturni	18	37	Ahmedabad	7	72
Palghar	21	79	Viramgaum	15	25
Golwad	24	46	Wudhwan	3	95
Daman	26	22	Kharaghora	4	17
Bulsar	22	98	Dabhoe	11	19
Navsari	34	97	Sevalia	8	40
Surat	28	90	Godhra	8	34
Kim	14	87	Odwara	9	4
Broach	15	7	Dohad	11	54

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st July to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·366	W	5	90·6	81·1	75	0·15	4·86	−6·02
Agra	29·390	S W	6	86·6	78·1	79	0·05	4·67	−6·29
Cawnpore	29·427	Calm	5	87·0	76·1	95	1·54	10·84	..
Allahabad	29·365	W N W	13	89·5	74·8	98	2·78	14·55	+2·99
Jhansi	29·463	W	3	80·4	75·2	87	1·84	13·33	+0·38
Jacobabad	29·279	S E	6	110·3	81·1	63	...	1·72	+0·86
Karachi	29·461	W S W	18	90·0	81·7	78	...	9·10	+6·94
Ajmere	29·483	W	20	95·5	76·6	74	...	3·00	−5·63
Deesa	29·584	S S E	20	89·2	77·7	83	0·07	8·70	−0·03
Rajkot	29·560	W	21	91·9	77·6	69	...	9·30	−5·77
Veraval	29·620	W S W	6	85·5	80·7	83	...	5·38	..
Neemuch	29·551	W S W	21	88·3	73·6	82	...	7·71	−2·69
Indore	29·591	S W	10	79·5	68·1	87	0·03	10·35	−3·56
Saugor	29·492	W S W	16	77·8	73·6	86	0·40	17·20	+1·46
Jubbulpore	29·514	W S W	9	79·4	73·6	95	0·20	19·76	−3·48
Hoshangabad	29·560	W S W	10	83·3	74·7	86	0·05	17·70	−4·08
Khandwa	29·609	W	10	81·7	76·3	88	0·24	11·83	−1·29
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	29·569	W	15	87·8	75·4	77	0·02	11·89	−7·01
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	29·736	W N W	12	86·5	73·7	91	0·09	19·49	+4·83
Surat	29·636	W	F	86·0	78·5	87	0·12	33·43	+13·37
Malegaon	29·655	W S W	18	84·8	75·6	69	...	7·16	−2·14
Bombay	29·727	W S W	25	81·1	78·3	81	0·11	29·28	−13·60
Poona	29·699	W	25	80·1	70·9	82	..	17·51	+8·13
Sholapur	29·712	W	17	84·7	71·5	67	..	9·35	+0·56
Ratnagiri	29·781	W S W	17	81·9	75·9	87	0·35	61·75	+4·42
Belgaum	29·795	S S W	7	71·8	65·8	95	0·98	20·95	+1·95
Goa	29·821	W N W	20	88·1	74·4	91	1·10	55·49	..
Karwar	29·815	S W	4	80·1	72·3	81	3·33	58·00	−9·23
Mangalore	29·880	W	4	81·3	74·9	89	0·56	41·43	−21·04
Calicut	29·835	S S E	13	78·3	72·7	94	2·13	57·39	−3·09
Cochin	30·933	W	10	80·7	71·7	82	1·05	49·50	+3·80
Bangalore	29·879	W S W	M	78·2	66·0	90	0·09	6·32	+0·57
Secunderabad	29·695	W	20	88·6	72·4	75	0·02	10·11	+0·04
Masuliptm.	29·678	W N W	19	96·1	73·6	74	0·75	10·91	+1·51
Bellary	29·782	W	16	89·4	74·9	70	...	6·28	+3·40
Cuddapah	29·762	W S W	...	96·1	78·9	67	0·07	12·03	+6·49
Madras	29·773	S W	13	95·2	82·6	72	...	7·88	+2·75
Coimbatore	29·870	S W	6	87·8	69·8	88	0·41	2·67	+0·5
Trichinopoly	29·857	N W	14	89·0	77·3	66	..	3·81	+1·20
Negapatam	29·80	W	5	98·1	79·8	59	..	3·56	+0·83
Colombo	29·947	S W	11	87·0	80·0	75	...	7·28	−5·90

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·43 (36·14); E. G. H. = 0·34 (28·62); G. T. H = 0·68 (27·29); C. P. = 0·14 (29·28).

Summary.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been very rapid in the Punjab and Indus Valley and brisk to rapid in several other places. Highest readings continue to be recorded in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, while lowest readings obtain in the Indus valley. Gradients are steep. The barometer reads above the normal at Ratnagiri, Cochin, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and bellow it elsewhere. The deficiency is greatest in the extreme north. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, Deesa and Cochin, north-westerly at Trichinopoly, Masulipatam and Goa, and south-westerly or westerly in other districts. The force has been strong to a gale in several places. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Rajkot, 25 at Malegaon, 24 at Bombay and Ajmere, 22 at Secunderabad, 20 at Karwar, 18 at Neemuch and Hoshangabad and 16 at Ratnagiri, Jubulpore and Indore. The maximum temperature variations continue to be irregular and the highest maximum was 110° at Jacobabad. Nights are generally hot, The lowest temperatare last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity changes are small and the skies are densely overcast almost everywhere. Rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency (except at Poona, Malegaon and Sholapur), the Central and North-West Provinces, the Punjab and at Akola, Deesa, Indore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. The principal amounts received are 3·03" at Karwar, 2·13" at Calicut, 1·84" at Jhansi, 1·54" at Cawnpore, 1·10" at Goa and 1·05" at Cochin. Strongly marked monsoon weather conditions prevail all over the country and general rain is likely to continue. In the Madras presidency, the humidity and cloud proportion are increasing and local showers are not improbable. On the West Coast the monsoon gradient is fairly normal and rain is likely on and off that coast. The s. s. Urbino, which left Aden on the 10th of July, reports having experienced up to Lat. 11° 50' N., Long. 51 32' E., at midnight on the 12th, light to fresh south easterly and south-westerly winds, a southerly or south-westerly swell and an increasing sea; to about Lat. 16° 39' N., Long. 65° 23' E., at midnight on the 16th, a moderate to strong monsoon gale and heavy sea; to arrival in port on the 19th, a strong to fresh monsoon, dull cloudy weather, a heavy decreasing sea and light passing showers from Long 61° E.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 21.

The pressure has decreased throughout the whole of the Indian region, the fall being rapid in the Bay area, very rapid in North-West India, and brisk elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Panjab, relatively low in Bengal, high in Ceylon; and the pressure in differences are much greater than usual. Wind directions are generally unchanged, but an inclination to a cyclonic circulation is developing in West Bengal. The force is very strong in western, southern, and central parts of the country. The temperature has risen in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature is about the normal. No rain of importance has fallen in North-West India, except in the hills of Bombay, the Deccan, or South Madras. elsewhere the rain is general. Akyab and Mercara received six, Darjeeling and Lucknow five, Karwar three, and several stations over two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th July, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·711
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	597
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	15·90
„ year	29·31
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 21st July	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain R H Coope, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain A Buck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (24th June,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

The P and O Co's s s Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain F N Tillard, will sail to-day for Singapore and Hongkong, with general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
„ Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Ibo	1533	Da Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
H M I M S Magdala	......	......	H J	Government
S.S. Urbino	1543	Kerr	K	F Muir & Co
„ Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Caradale	2269	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Persia	2517	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Gavino	3	F Branchi
„ Assam	1611	Browne	5	P & O Co
„ Nizam	1615	Langbourne	6	P & O S N Co
„ Orion	1761	Wallushnigg	7	J Janni
„ Melpomene	1848	Mitis	8	J Janni
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
„ Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Liverpool, June 24.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Chanda (s)	Coope	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Nizam, Captain Tillard, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The steamer Michigan entered for loading yesterday for Hull, London and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
17	Nuddea s	Cave	Bombay, June 30.
	Karamania s	Garing	Liverpool, June 10.

DEPARTURE.

July 17.—Steamers Africa, Vita, Nizam, Cape Comino and Bohemia, and ship Janet Cowan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
18	Clan Macnab s	Liverpool.
19	Niemen s	Colombo.
	Lalpoora s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
18	Niobe s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 21.

From Liverpool.

City of Dundee s—2 cases tobacco, C Misquita; 1 case tobacco, Bolton and Co; 25 cases soap, A A Thawurbhoy; 60 cases school slates, A Shaikadum.

Persia s—500 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co; 4 cases plate-glass, S Essajee; 7 cases plate-glass, K Heerjee Sajeen; 165 cases soap, Owen O'Kell; 216 barrels cylinder oil The Vacuum Oil Co.

From London.

Peninsular s—5 cases glass-beads, J Nuthoobhoy; 7 cases writing papers, &c, H Abdoolally.

Rannoch s—19 cases tobacco, Damodar Ratansey.

Assam s—4 cases printed books, &c, Thacker and Co; 4 cases printed books, A S Solder.

From Antwerp.

Braunfels s—12 cases color, Khimjee Odhowjee and Co.

From Hamburg.

Braunfels s—10 bales printing paper, A Essabhoy.

From Venice.

D Balduino s—20 cases soap, A Shaikadum.

DALY EXPORTS.—July 21.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—27 bales wool and 6 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 35 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 217 cwts oilseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 18 cases indigo, A H Cassum and Co; 210 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 48 bales wool, Coverjee Vussonjee.

For London.

Assam s—1½ cwts ivory, A Abdoola; 1 box bar-gold (Rs. 1,00,300) Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 1 box bar gold, (Rs. 48,559), The Comptoir National D'Escompt de Paris; 1 box gold-bar, (Rs. 73,200) and 4 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 30,610), B Cursetjee; 1 box gold-bars, (Rs. 64,360), The Imperial Bank of Persia; 2 boxes gold bars, (Rs. 1,42,760), The Bank of China, Japan and the Straits.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—800 cwts gingellyseed, H T H Aboo.

For Trieste.

Orion s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Orion s—300 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hongkong.

Nizam s—83·7 cwts genda horns and 2½ cwts ivory, C Ebram and Co; 3⅞ cwts ivory, H M H E Ellias; 12 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 2½ cwts ivory, E Passia and Co.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate return of traffic for the week ended July 2, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,32,000	3,80,000	4,000	5,16,000
Or per mile of railway	79	227	2	308
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	....	....	....	....
Total for 1 week.	1,32,000	3,80,000	4,000	5,16,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	†1,86,421	3,31,527	5,786	5,23,734
Per mile of Ry do.	112	198	3	313
Total to corresponding date do.	1,86,421	3,31,527	5,786	5,23,734

* Includes Rs. 10,000 on account of haulage and hire of postal vehicles.
† Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 7,734
Do. to date .... „ 7,734

During the past six months, about 36¼ million pounds of tea were shipped from Colombo to the United Kingdom. This is an improvement of about 8 per cent. on the shipments for the corresponding period of last year, and indicates a decided check in the rate of increase.

The activity of the management of the Adelphi Theatre—not the "home of romantic drama" in the Strand which we all know, but a less distinguished namesake in Liverpool—appears to be really stupendous. According to the manager's solicitor, Mr. Neale, this little playhouse has performed since the 18th of May last year no fewer than 360 pieces, or, allowing for Sundays and other *dies non*, nearly a piece a night. Unfortunately, in the necessary hurry-skurry of such frequent changes of bill, the Adelphi manager produced a new melodrama a short time since for which he omitted to obtain the licence of the Official Censor; and still more unfortunately this piece happened to be of a kind which the official licenser could in no wise approve. Its title was "Deeming: or, Doomed at Last;" and its purpose, as will be inferred, was to represent on the stage the horrors of the story of the wretch, who is best known as the Rainhill murderer. For this offence the management have been visited with a penalty of £12 and costs. Complaint was made by the defendant's solicitor that a list of approved plays is not supplied from the Lord Chamberlain's office; but it does not appear how this omission—if ommission it be—applies to this case. Nor is it easy to imagine how the Lord Chamberlain in this case would have "had it on the list," since it was a new play which had presumptively never been submitted for his sanction.

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NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give notice that from the 20th Instant till the 20th August next, any Dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

PAGE. CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—LATEST TELEGRAMS.
2 HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.—LATE NEWS.
3-4 THE WEEK.
5 The Indian Wheat Crop.—Trans-Frontier News.—Hyderabad News.—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P.
6 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.—MILITARY NEWS.—The Sanitation of Bombay.—The Famine Districts.
7 SPORTING NEWS: The Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Islam Cricket Club.—Cricket at Poona.—Cricket.—Rugby Football.
8 The Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports.—Bombay Rifle Club.—Association Football.—Slander as a Weapon.—Reviews.
9 Goa News.—Rising in the Akola Jail.—The Indian Currency Association.—The Presidency Association and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.—The Opium Revenue.
10 The Edge of the East; by Rudyard Kipling.—Collapse of a House in Bombay.
11 Death of Mr. J. R. Duxbury.—Grant College Medical Society.—Shocking Death from Burns.—The Indian Wheat Crop.
12 Mr. H. A. Hormarjee's Insolvency.—Judicial Irregularities.—Bombay Port Trust.—Simla Appointments.
13 Southwell and Austin, Ld.—Bombay University Notifications.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Attitude of the Amir.—The Railway Policy of the Government.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Instability of Exchange.—The Bombay Underwriters.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: India Sixty Years Since.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Municipal Life in the Mofussil.—Progress in Palanpur.
18 A Palitana Panther Story.—The Affairs of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.
19 Bombay Municipal Corporation.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.—Cheating a Raja.
20-21 High Court.—The Native Press.
22 BANK REPORTS.—Proposed House-Tax in Surat.
23 MADRAS.—BURMA.—MISCELLANEOUS.
23-24 ARMY ORDERS: General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders.—Bombay Government Orders.—Provincial Gazettes.—Shipping Intelligence.
25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

THE weather at the Presidency has been showery during the week under review; and in most of the up-country districts there has been a moderate fall of rain, sufficing, generally, for present agricultural needs, and tending to confirm the latest more favourable outlook. An improved demand for Cotton by the Mills towards the end of last week has been followed by a return to inactivity in that direction; while for export next to nothing has been done. Wheat and Seeds have attracted more attention, and a large business has been done in both makets on some days, while prices have advanced. Exchange has been weak in sympathy with the position of Silver, and rates have receded from the lowest point hitherto touched, closing this evening at a decline of ⅛d., both in Bank and Private Paper from last Thursday evening's rates. Four per cent. Government Securities are 3-16ths lower than they were a week ago. In Freights there has latterly been more enquiry for room for Wheat, and the market is steady, but without much change in rates. There has been no improvement in ready business in Imports, and prices rather tend in buyers' favour, while forward transactions with the other side are greatly discouraged by the further drop in Exchange and the precarious position of Silver.

MONEY.—Following an increase of 39¼ lakhs for the previous week, the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance had a further addition of 23¾ lakhs in the week covered by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, making the balance stand, on last Saturday evening, at 234¾ lakhs. It was noticeable, and in accordance with the sluggish state of trade which had prevailed meantime, that the figures in the Return going to indicate the state of the trade demand showed a further considerable falling off in that direction, and though a portion of the large decrease of over 20¼ lakhs in Loans might be accounted for by a further return of the funds taken up for a special purpose a short time ago, the amount on Bills Discounted continued to diminish, and, taking into account a slight decrease in Private Deposits, the contraction of the trade demand for Money was still very marked. In the other items given in the Return there had been but little movement in the period covered by the Return. No further change in the rates of the Bank of Bombay was made at the board meeting this afternoon, and the minimum remains at 3 per centum per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firmer on last mail-day at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for Demand; but 1-32d. higher was soon given, and a fair amount of Bank remittance was placed at 1s. 3¼d. for Demand, and also Telegraphic to a moderate extent at the same rate for next week's transfer. Nothing transpired, however, in Merchants' Paper, though 1s. 3⅜d. for three months' sight Credits was available in two directions all day. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Saturday, at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. for Demand, with 1s. 3 7-16d. quoted for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day; but no transactions were reported either way, and the market closed quiet. On Monday the market opened quiet again at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for demand, at which quotations there was a brisk demand for a while, and rates then gave way 1-32d., at which the enquiry still continued, and finally a further decline of 1-32d. was established. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 3⅜d., at which a little was done; then 1s. 3 11-32d was freely offered; but next to nothing further transpired thereat. On the following day the feeling was weaker at opening at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3⅛d. for Demand, at which there was again a fair enquiry, and rates receded another 1-32d.; while in Credits, at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight nothing was done, and the rate declined to 1s. 3¼d., at which a few transactions transpired. Yesterday the market opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand, at which rates there was little or no enquiry; and for Credits, 1s. 3 3-16d. at three months' sight was named in two places, and a moderate amount of Paper was placed thereat; otherwise the market rate 1s. 3¼d.; and the tone of the market at closing was quiet. To-day rates opened at 1s. 3 1-16 for Telegraphic and 1s. 33-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate a few small transactions transpired; but the enquiry for remittance being now small there are no signs of a further fall in rates at present. For three months' sight Credits there was again one buyer at 1s. 3 3-16d., but not for long, and the rate became general at nothing under 1s. 3⅛d.; but this has been obtainable up to and into November; and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 3 3-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3¼d.
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 3¼d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3 5-16d.
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	1·62¼
Do.	6 months' sight	1·63¾

The usual weekly official Statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint on the evening of the 13th July, 1892	Rs.	1,96,10,000
Add—Silver received during the week	"	19,98,000
	Rs.	2,16,08,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	"	5,84,000
	Rs.	2,10,24,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	24,83,000
	Rs.	2,35,07,000
Last week	"	2,23,11,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm last Friday at some decline from the previous evening's closing rates, and early business in Fours was done at 106¾, and then at 106 13-16, but sellers soon came forward, and the rate declined to 106 9-16, the market leaving off at 106 9-16 for cash; 106½ for this month's settlement; and 106½ for the August account; with 106½ quoted for 4½ per Cents. The feeling was weak on Saturday, and rates for Fours ruled slightly lower than on Friday, closing quotations having been 106⅝ for cash; 106⅝ for the settlement at the end of the month; and 106½ for the August account; 106½ having been also named for the other denomination. On Monday the market was firm, and rates for Fours ruled rather higher, both for Money and Account, closing quotations having been 106 11-16 for cash; 106⅝ for the coming settlement; and 106¾ for August, though with sellers for both the accounts at the rates. The quotations for the other denomination was nominal. On the following day the market was firm again, and rates for Fours advanced to 106¾ for cash; 106 9-16 for the settlement; and 106 5-16 for the August account; but there were sellers on all lines at these quotations, and before closing, the market gave way ⅛ per cent., leaving off at 106⅝ for Money; 4½ per Cents being called 106½. Yesterday the market was firm, and an advance of about ¼ per cent. was at one time established on Tuesday evening's final rates for Fours for Money and Account; before the close, however, half the advance was lost, and the rate for Money left off at 106¾ to 106 13-16 which may be taken as this evening's quotation, the market having been closed to-day owing to the death of a prominent native broker, 4½ per Cents. are now nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ½ per cent. higher at 160; Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 105¼.

SHARES.—There has been rather more enquiry for Cotton Mill and Press Scrip on some days during the past week, and prices have advanced in a number of cases. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we note a rise of Rs. 40 in Queen Mill Shares; of Rs. 30 on Western India, and Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 25 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 15 each in Oriental, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 10 each in Central India, City of Bombay, Khatao Muckonjee, Empress, Framji Petit, and Hindostan, of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton, Connaught, and David; and of Rs. 3 in Colaba Land and Mill. In Press Shares, Bombay Cotton, Munmar, Mofussil, and New Berar have all advanced Rs. 2½ per share. In Miscellaneous, Bombay Ice have declined Rs. 2; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 7; and Treacher and Co. Rs. 20 lower; Port Canning are Rs. 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have no change to report in the position of staple *Grey Goods* this week. Sellers are willing enough to part with their stocks at current rates, but owing to the absence of purchasers a very small business has been done. Prices are about the same, but if anything, rather in buyers' favour, while stocks go on increasing. In *Bleached Dyed Printed* and *Turkey Red Goods* we have no change in position to report, and rates are nominally unaltered. For *Local* Goods there is a very dull feeling; sellers are anxious to make clearances even on slightly easier terms; but they meet with very few purchasers of any importance. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods during the week have not exceeded 2,000 packages; those of *Local* Goods have been about 800 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady with a moderate business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. Owing to the better advices from China and Japan regarding *Bombay Spinnings* buyers here have operated more freely than last week and a large business at a further rise of 1-16 anna per lb. has resulted. About 13,000 bales have been sold in China for the fortnight, with Exchange standing at Rs. 224; and the market here closes, still advancing, at the following official quotations; sales for the week having aggregated 7,000 bales:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4¼	to 4½	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	4½	" 4⅝	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	4¾	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	4⅞	" 5⅜	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	5¼	" 5¾	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	5½	" 6⅛	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6¼	" 6¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	6¾	" 7	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	8	" 8¼	"

We annex our usual half-yearly statement of shipments of Bombay Spinnings to China and Japan, from which it will be seen that while the total missions to both markets continue to show an increase, say of 2,693 bales, over those in the first half of last year, and over the total shipments in any year on the record for the same period, the quantity sent to China alone was less than in the first half of 1891, the deficiency being more than made up by an increase in shipments to Japan, these having been nearly three times as heavy as in the previous year.

Comparative Statement showing the Shipments of Country Manufactured Yarns to China and Japan, during the six months ending 30th June, 1878 to 1892:—

Period.	To China (bales of 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (bales of 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 30th June ......1878...	22,528	519	23,047
Do. 1879...	23,238	2,918	26,156
Do. 1880...	34,660	2,469	37,129
Do. 1881...	27,878	3,363	31,241
Do. 1882...	38,362	4,666	43,028
Do. 1883...	44,329	9,368	53,697
Do. 1884...	60,201	6,607	66,808
Do. 1885...	72,880	8,766	81,646
Do. 1886...	99,723	6,898	106,621
Do. 1887...	100,797	15,603	116,400
Do. 1888...	120,644	26,071	146,715
Do. 1889...	125,685	*28,102	153,787
Do. 1890...	149,973	14,646	164,619
Do. 1891...	193,287	5,342	198,629
Do. 1892...	185,452	15,870	201,322

* These include 45 bales of 300 lbs. each.

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper* in a quiet market, and prices of all descriptions are unchanged. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a small extent; but Braziers has advanced 2 annas per cwt, Iron has been quiet in tone and unchanged in value, with but little enquiry for any description.

COAL.—A few small sales of Yorkshire of no importance have been made during the week; but otherwise nothing has been doing in this mineral. We quote Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley forward, at Rs. 15¾, and Rs. 15½ per ton, respectively.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The Mills came forward as buyers of this staple on last mail-day, and considerable purchases were made for their account in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. The inquiry fell off, however, thereafter, and purchases from day to day by local consumers have been upon a small scale; while exporters have been quite out of the market on most days, and on others have taken only a few hundred bales; the feeling having meantime been quiet or steady and prices unchanged. The week's purchases by the Mills aggregate about 7,500 bales, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, Tinnevelly, Westerns, and Bengals; while exporters have only taken about 1,000 bales in all, of Broach and Compta. The market closed firm this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of this season's crop of Cotton during the past week have been 7,500 bales compared with 9,000 bales in the week preceding, and 16,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the decrease in arrivals this season, compared with last, now stands at 2,87,300 bales.

Rain, ranging from 3·41 inches at Cawnpore to 0·57 inch at Delhi, fell in all the districts of the Bengal Cotton circle after the date of the last official telegraphic news (last Thursday), and Monday's messages reported that sowing had begun at Agra, Cawnpore, and Beawar, while at Delhi, it looked like rain. There had also been a little rain throughout the Oomra circle (though not half-an-inch in any district; in the Oomra district proper, sowing had made fair progress; while in the other districts of this circle the plants were flourishing, though needing fine weather at Barsee, and more rain at Dhulia. In the Dhollera circle, sowing was making good progress at Wudwan and Bhownugger; at Dhollera itself it had not commenced owing to too much rain; while at Veerumgaum it was completed. At Broach, the plants were flourishing, but needed fine weather. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, prospects were favourable. To-day's advices report some further fall of rain in all the districts of the Bengal circle excepting Beawar; and in several of the Oomra districts, the position of the crop being unchanged in that circle and in the Dhollera districts, excepting that sowing had at length commenced at Dhollera itself, and that more rain was much needed at Bhowrugger.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	171—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	160—3 3-32d.
Do. Good	"	150—2 29-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	174—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	"	169—3¼d.
Dhollera Fine	"	183—3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	176—3⅜d.
Do. Good	"	170—3 9-32d.
Belatee Fine	"	177—3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	172—3 5-16d.
Oomra Fully Good	"	179—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	175—3⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	"	182—3½d.
Westerns Good	"	175—3⅜d.

The Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	338,500	396,500
Berar	324,500	392,000
Barsi and Nugger	152,000	146,000
Bengals	149,000	318,000
Hingunghat	2,300	22,000
Persian and Sind	27,000	36,000
Broach	207,400	179,500
Dhollera	369,000	332,500
Compta and Dharwar	37,500	71,000
Madras and Westerns	6,000	7,000
Total...	1,613,200	1,900,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	7,437	16,372	6,967
From 1st Jan. to 20th July	1,573,862	1,737,055	1,845,229
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,066	1,694	1,280
From 1st Jan. to 20th July	827,456	959,718	1,329,143
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	735	1,769	528
From 1st Jan. to 20th July	128,619	89,290	49,974

WHEAT.—This market remained steady with a moderate export business passing to the close of last, and at the beginning of the present, week; but on the receipt of telegraphic news of a firmer market and higher prices on the other side, the feeling here became firm also, and rates advanced daily half to one anna per cwt., all round, a large business being transacted.

SEEDS.—A much improved demand for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* was experienced from shippers at the end of last week, and considerable transactions were reported in a firm market, while prices advanced half to one anna per cwt. both in *Lin* and *Rape*. The enquiry soon subsided, however, and the feeling became steady with only a moderate business passing; but latterly it has been renewed again, and a large business was done again yesterday, the price of *Linseed* further advancing one anna per cwt. Our closing quotations this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-0 "
" " Cawnpore	" 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 "
" " "	" 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-5-0 "
Gingelly White	" 44-0-0 to 45-0-0 "
" Mixed	" 40-0-0 to 43-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	46,589	105,339	123,622
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th July	7,811,539	10,574,417	4,307,343
Linseed for the week	20,151	34,296	7,855
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th July	3,297,634	4,081,158	1,952,587
Rapeseed for the week	19,403	11,965	2,081
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th July	1,212,218	1,148,501	879,010
Gingellyseed for the week	2,891	234	511
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th July	848,659	956,116	680,070

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	113,032	203,102	45,828
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th July	7,406,246	9,271,638	3,236,645
Linseed for the week	261,908	103,627	15,989
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th July	3,030,864	3,632,124	1,598,336
Rapeseed for the week	33,852	39,035	4,971
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th July	879,741	1,040,173	614,248
Gingellyseed for the week	1,000	1,587	705
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th July	932,812	1,019,939	827,258

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OOTACAMUND.

DEATH.

D'ALBEDZHLE—July 16, at "Lake-view," Ootacamund, Frederica Juliana D'Albedzhle, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LODGE—July 15, at Madanapalle, the wife of F A Lodge, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

LOUDON—July 5, at Mandalay, the wife of Lieut F A Loudon, 25th M I, of a son.

LYONS-MONTGOMERY—July 11, at Woodbury Lodge, Murree, the wife of Major Lyons-Montgomery, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BILLIMORIA—July 13, Cowasjee Pestonjee Billimoria, of the firm of Messrs. C P Billimoria and Co, 13 Ezra Street, Calcutta, aged 32.

ATKINSON—July 15, at Egmore, Madras, Agnes, the dearly loved wife of the Rev Milnes N S Atkinson, Chaplain, Madras Railway.

MULLANE—July 18, in memory of Thomas Mullane, who died at Calcutta.

RADFORD—July 15, at Hurst Lodge, Dalhousie, Cyril Claude, the infant son of Major and Mrs C C Radford.

TAYLOR—June 18, at Darjeeling, E E Taylor, Captain, 18th Bengal Infantry, aged 37 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERITAS.—Your letter shows only too clearly that Slander is a weapon not exclusively reserved for public men, but is cruelly used against private individuals, and the publication of your letter would only further the purpose of the traducer.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

WITH a change of Ministry impending, and Lord Salisbury being as lavish as Mr. Gladstone himself in showering honours upon his supporters, a heavy rain of stars and titles may be looked for. The Birthday Gazette, which realised and disappointed so many fond anticipations, is already two months old, and in the ordinary course of things, there would be no further shower of honours until the decorative monsoon bursts again next New Year's Day. The present is, therefore, not an inopportune moment to take stock of the orders of knighthood and military decorations. Such a scrutiny will lead to the conclusion that there has been an excessive multiplication both of the Orders and of the recipients. This is a view which is undoubtedly shared by large sections of our Colonial fellow-subjects. Leaving out of question the Garter, the Thistle, and the St. Patrick, which have a distinct status, and, as Lord Melbourne said, have "no d—d nonsense of merit" about their bestowal, there are four Orders of Knighthood in the Empire, each with a lower grade of Companionage—the Bath, the Star of India, the St. Michael and St. George, and the Indian Empire. There are, in addition, the rank of Knight Bachelor and the Distinguished Service Order. Of the Order of the Bath, which is the most ancient and the most honourable, there were at the close of last year, exclusive of our Princes and honorary holders, no less than twelve hundred and fifty-two members—eighty-six G. C. B.s, two hundred and forty K. C. B.s, and nine hundred and twenty-six C. B.s, about two-thirds being military members. The next in rank, though not in seniority of date, is the Star of India, which had two hundred and thirty-eight names on the rolls. The St. Michael and St. George, which is considered the Colonial Order, is older and much larger, there being five hundred and sixty-one recipients of one or other of its badges. The Order of the Indian Empire is comparatively new but it already numbers two hundred and ninety-seven members. There were three hundred and twenty-one Knight Bachelors, and one hundred and eighty officers of the Distinguished Service Order. In many instances one and the same person possesses several of these decorations, but, taking into consideration that the numbers are steadily increasing, and that the limits are periodically enlarged it may be safely said that in a short time there will be full three thousand members. This is, of course, very far below the enormous numbers comprised in some of the Continental Orders, but in as much as we have prided ourselves hitherto on using discrimination in the bestowal of honours, and thus making them prized, it is nothing to the point to compare them with decorations that have been cheapened out of all dignity. The first point to be noticed is that we have deliberately and very foolishly created two Orders that are avowedly inferior in status, and are consequently to a certain extent degraded.

Many impartial observers—Lord Carrington, late governor of New South Wales, among the most recent—have declared that the Order of St. Michael and St. George so far from helping to bind the Colonies to the mother-country has had a distinctly bad influence, and whenever the subject of its bestowal crops up, as it periodically does, it gives rise to bitter remarks and hostile criticism. It is "the Colonial Order," "a cheap imitation of the Bath, founded expressly for an inferior section of the Queen's subjects;" lightly gained by those who desire it and lightly considered, so that many to whom it is offered refuse it. As if its second-rate position had not been sufficiently marked it was displaced after existing for forty-three years by the brand-new Star of India, which was thrust above it. In these days when the importance of the Colonies is recognised, the kinship of their people strongly insisted on an Imperial Federation held out as the goal of statesmanship. It is time to take the practical step of dropping an invidious distinction that bears the stamp of inferiority. A similar objection applies to the Order of the Indian Empire. It was a mistake to found it at all; it is recognised as second-class and it should be allowed to die out. Good reasons may be given for the establishment in this country of a special Order such as the Star of India, but these do not cover the creation of a second and "cheaper" knighthood. The proper course would have been to enlarge the lower grades of the Star of India, for these do not carry the same idea of inferiority, and all the grades of a renowned Order are esteemed coveted. The St. Michael and St. George should in like manner be replaced by an enlargement of the civil division of all grades of the Bath. The rank of Knight Bachelor is useful, because it serves for what may be called accidental honours, such as custom bestows on judges, the law officers of the Crown, the presidents of certain societies, mayors who happen to be in office during State visits, and others. But if it be retained it should become more and more an official dignity, and it is a matter for consideration whether the wives of such knights, like those of Bishops and of the Scottish Law Lords, should not be denied the title of "Lady," which, as a title, is now prodigiously common. If the St. Michael and St. George and the Indian Empire were permitted to die out, there would remain the Star of India, to meet the special circumstances of this country, and the Bath. The latter would then become practically the single Order open to any one of English race whether in the colonies or at Home. When the first Napoleon founded the Legion of Honour as the sole Order for all Frenchman he acted more from policy than from sentiment. There are few who will deny that the ties of sentiment may be strengthened by throwing open one ancient and honourable distinction to all who do service to the realm, whether in the mother-country or daughter State.

Military rewards by general consent are lavished now with an indiscriminating liberality that would have made Wellington's officers stand amazed. Not content with the brand new Distinguished Service Order and the modern Victoria Cross it has come to this: that it is not easy to avoid getting mentioned in the despatches of every petty expedition, so that when among the crowd of names one officer gets dropped out, he has a recognised grievance at an unmerited slight. Every march through the mud and jungle, every chimb up a cliff brings its own reward in decoration or public thanks or promotion. We have no thought of minimising or detracting from the daring and endurance and skill of gallant officers; but the standard of duty is lowered by holding up every achievement to ecstatic admiration. When we are involved in a really serious war it will be impossible to continue these recognitions on the present scale, and so a man who had been through desperate battles and great operations, who had performed heroic feats of daring and had received noble wounds might find that he was one of a crowd of undecorated soldiers, while his senior by a few years was bedizened with stars and ribbons obtained when they were very cheap. However, there is another and even more mistaken method of cheapening military honours, and that is by presenting them to retired officers as a reward for seniority. Every *Honours Gazette* contains the announcement of a G. C. B., K. C. B., or C. B., conferred on some veteran, who has seen no active service, nor any service whatever for years. Military decorations should be obtained by military service and not by age. There are of course exceptions, perhaps many exceptions, but the rule should be that a man must gain his military honours in the performance of military duties, and that he should not after years of retirement suddenly be given a higher decoration. The practice is also followed in the case of naval officers, though to a much less extent. If there be a desire to maintain the value and dignity of Orders and decorations the inferior Orders of Knighthood should be permitted to die out. The historic Order of the Bath might be enlarged and instead of so many K. C. M. G.s and C. M. G.s there would more C.B s, of the civil division. With the reduction in the number of civil Orders and more discrimination in the decorative recognition of minor military achievements, and a rule that military honours shall be given for distinguished military services and not for seniority Orders and honours would rise immensely in popular estimation.

EVIDENTLY Mr. Henry Labouchere does not share Mr. John Morley's opinion that the Liberal Party have had enough of unauthorised programmes. *Truth* has drawn up a plan of campaign which places One Man One Vote in the place of honour, with Reform of the Registration, the Payment of Members of Parliaments, Local Option and Parish Councils—where are the District Councils?—in the second line, Home Rule bringing up the year. When all the other measures are carried a Home Rule Bill will be carried easily. There are some cogent reasons against precipitating a Home Rule Bill a second time on the attention of Parliament; but it is hardly to be supposed that a Liberal ministry whose tenure of office will be dependent on the co-operation of some eighty-one Nationalist members—counting the member for "Scotland Yard" as one of them—will care to accept Mr Labouchere's proposal to give preference to Local Option and Parish Councils. The creation of the Parish Council—if it is to be anything better than the Parish Circus for which Lord Salisbury owned a preference—must follow, it cannot precede the establishment of the District Council, just as the County Council has taken precedence of the latter. Local Option will doubtless come some day, but only Sir Wilfred Lawson can yearn to have it come at once. The other measures have something to recommend them from the point of view of the practical politician. Reform of Registration is a strong card, which will undoubtedly be played early in the game. Mr. Balfour in a speech immediately preceding the Elections stated that the present condition of the registration law is unsatisfactory, and that all Parties are quite agreed that it must be amended. A measure to facilitate the validation of the claim of the lodger and the working man to his vote, cannot well be opposed on party grounds by either wing of the Unionist Party, when Mr. Balfour has acknowledged its necessity. The One Man One Vote proposal, though it has recently gained the adhesion of Mr. Gladstone, has not been equally favoured by Mr. Balfour. The payment of Members of Parliament is a proposal for which public opinion in England is not yet prepared. But the proposal to carry such a measure will undoubtedly obtain the sympathy of the working classes, while causing a good deal of embarrassment to those who desire to stand well with the proletariat but dread this further step in the direction of Americanising our constitution. The suggestion to give the payment of members a foremost place in the new Liberal programme is that of a guerilla leader; it will not receive much countenance from those who occupy the front bench, and have to take thought not merely of the morrow, but also of the day after.

THE system, in operation since 1890, by which traders are allowed to indent for salt direct from the salt sources on paying the cost and duty into the nearest Post Office, has been modified in some respects, and extended, as suggested by the Government of India to Kharaghora salt which has hitherto been excluded. From 1876, traders residing in towns in direct railway communication with Sambhar were permitted to indent for salt from that lake, on paying the duty and the price into the nearest treasury. The system was extended subsequently to Pachpadra and the Khewdra mines. Of course this system placed at a disadvantage traders who did not reside on the direct line of communication, and in districts where there were no state treasuries. It was therefore proposed that all traders should be allowed to indent for salt on paying the money into the nearest Post Office. It was decided in 1889 to try the experiment, excluding small Post Offices where it was deemed undesirable that large sums of money should be paid in. The payments on account of salt were restricted to head offices, to sub-offices at tahsil stations or on the railway and mail-cart lines. The Government pronounces the experiment "very popular and entirely successful." It has enabled the small dealers to obtain salt direct, and has been the means of breaking up combinations of middlemen and preventing the inflation of prices in remote localities. It has been found, however, that a large portion of the payments formerly made into the treasuries and sub-treasuries have been transferred to the Post Offices. At some of the sub-offices such large sums have been paid in that it is considered hardly safe to encourage large payments. It has now been determined by Government that at places where treasuries or sub-treasuries exist, Post Offices shall not receive indents and money for salt. In future the system will be limited to Post Offices at places where there are no treasuries or sub-treasuries. Government authorise a charge of one-half per cent. on money paid into the Post Office, the amount being credited to the postal department in consideration of the additional work and responsibility arising from the permanent adoption of the system. The Director General of the Post Office is instructed to arrange for the extension of the system to Kharaghora salt indented for from places beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

THE tension on the Afghan frontier continues. The Amir has replied to the intimation from the Government of India relative to the trouble occasioned on the frontier at Bajour by the presence of Afghan troops that Umra Khan is responsible for the collision, and that the Afghan troops will not attack the Bajouris without provocation. Some half-a-dozen Wajiri tribesmen have passed the Afghan frontier into the Zhob Valley, near the Gomal Pass, where they shot two horses belonging to the dak-carriers, and, it is said, killed three men, and then fled. The incident is of little importance in itself, but in the general uneasiness there is a disposition in some quarters to attribute the raid to Afghan agents employed to stir up trouble on the frontier. So far as can be seen, there is no valid ground for such a conclusion, raids of the kind being common all over the frontier amongst the wild tribes on either side. The revolt of the Hazaras against the Amir's authority appears to be spreading. Some Hazara Chiefs on the Kandahar side have rejected the overtures of the Governor of Kandahar for a settlement, and it is believed that this denotes the probability of a general rising among that people. The Amir's troops are said to have fallen into two ambuscades and lost some hundreds of men as well as rifles and ammunition. These reports must be received with a good deal of reserve, for they obviously come from sources bitterly hostile to the Amir, who if half what is said be true must have his hands very full indeed.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, during the absence of Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I.C.S., on privilege leave.

MR. W. S. OWEN, Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been granted four months' leave on medical certificate.

MR. F. R. DESAI, Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. J. H. C. DUNSTERVILLE, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. E. DYSON, M. B., C. M., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

MR. W. H. F. BOLTON, has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Karachi, and District Registrar, *vice* Colonel R. J. Crawford.

MR. G. S. CURTIS, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer, during the absence of Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner in Sind, has been granted six months' leave.

MR. E. G. OLIVER will hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. R. Desai, on leave.

MR. J. H. DUBOULAY, I.C.S., is to be compiler of the General Administration Report for 1891-92.

MR. W. R. HOONAHAN, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Hyderabad, will be Justice of the Peace within the territory subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

WE have received a specimen sheet of the *Hindi Soudagar or Indian Traders' Journal and the Indian Bazar*, a new departure in Indian journalism, which will be published in the Gujarati language in November. It will be a bi-monthly journal, the only one of the kind in India. Its purpose is to make known to the Gujarati-speaking traders, every new improvement of importance and every successful innovation or novelty in Trade and Science in Europe and America. The journal is to be fully illustrated. Among the headings in the specimen pages are "Inventions and Patents," "Mixed Fibres and Fabrics," "Oil and Water Powder Paint," "A Novel Umbrella," "The New String-Cutter," "An Improved Shirt-Collar," &c., which indicate that the *Hindi Soudagar* will cover a very large field.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Mr. J. Mandeville, Anti-Parnellite, has been elected for South Tipperary.

Only the returns for Orkney and Shetland now remain to be received.

CORRECTION OF RETURNS.

Instead of Mr. Thos. Fielden returned for Middleton, substitute General R. J. Fielden returned unopposed for Chorley (N. Lancashire) in the Conservative interest.

THE WORK OF MR. GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S DEMANDS.

Mr. Labouchere, in an article in *Truth*, demands that the new Government shall pass Bills dealing with the following subjects before touching Home Rule, *viz*.—One Man One Vote, Reform of Registration, the Payment of Members, Local Option, and the Constitution of Parish Councils.

When those are passed, he says, a Home Rule Bill will be carried easily.

THE LIBERALS AND HOME NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The *Daily News* says that Home Rule remains the first imperative engagement of the Liberals, but that it is possible it may be necessary to combine urgent Liberal measures therewith.

THE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

There are reasons to believe that the riots at Astrakan, Saratoff, and elsewhere in Russia were instigated by political agitators.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

A meeting of upwards of one hundred Indians, resident in London, was held last evening, at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Narayan Sing, presiding. A resolution was unanimously passed expressing "heart-felt pleasure at the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who commands the confidence of all classes in India, and whose election is a proof of England's confidence in her Indian fellow-subjects."

MEETING OF ORIENTAL BANK CREDITORS.

THE PROSPECTS OF A DIVIDEND.

A meeting of the creditors of the New Oriental Bank was held yesterday, at which the liquidator stated that the creditors' claims are likely to amount to four and-a-half million sterling. The assets consist of one and a-half million, which becomes cash in four to six months, one and a-half million which will take time to realize, and one million eight hundred and forty thousand, the realization of which is doubtful. The creditors, he said, would receive at the utmost fifteen shillings in the pound.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE FUTURITY OF THE LIBERAL MINISTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

The *Madras Times* says that we still look forward to an early rebound with the resulting return of Unionists to the Ministerial benches. What has been arrived at is a mean satisfactory to neither party. One thing appears to us to be involved in the position now attained. Mr. Gladstone *must* be loyal to his Irish followers. He is in no position to evade his pledges or dispute over definitions. They may at any time force his hand, as with them lies the power of upsetting his Government. The *Times* concludes by assuming that Mr. Gladstone will see the expediency of electing to stand or fall in conjunction with the Irish allies, while doing his utmost to moderate his Home Rule proposals so as to minimise the Opposition in the Lower as well as the Upper House.

The *Mail* says that another appeal will be necessary sooner or later nobody can doubt. The only question is, "How long will it be delayed?" A tie of the same description as at present may, of course, be repeated after another appeal, but it is not likely. The *Mail* adds, that Mr. Labouchere's attempt to give the go by to essential questions recently placed before electors is calculated not only to alienate the leader of his party, but also the very men on whom the party must always depend for power.

CHOLERA AT JUNNAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

Cholera has broken out in and around Junnar about sixty miles from Poona; and up to date about 1,400 were attacked, and 690 proved fatal. Four hospital assistants and a medical missionary are now on the spot to check further progress. In one day nearly 50 deaths occurred.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain W. A. Thompson, 1st Bombay Lancers, will be appointed in place of Captain Forbes as Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Troops, who is proceeding on six months' leave.

Veterinary Lieutenant Newsom, Station Veterinary Hospital, Kamptee, has been posted to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Mhow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here, for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 20.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, outward bound for Karachi, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 21.

The s.s. Lombardy (extra) left here yesterday afternoon.

The s.s. Venetia (extra) arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent Consols	96¼
3 per cent Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 13-16
4½ per cent. ,,	nominal.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 2¼
Bar Silver	39⅜

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MR. DUXBURY.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the decision of a prior meeting, but owing to the recent death of Mr. J. R. Duxbury, who was a member of the Corporation, the business of the day was not proceeded with. The members present at the meeting were: Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, President, Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said: Mr. President, before you proceed with the business of the meeting, permit me to lay before you a proposition. As you are aware, we have lately lost a very valuable colleague in this Corporation, and a much respected citizen of Bombay, Mr. Duxbury. I have had the pleasure of knowing the deceased for a number of years, and all those who knew him will bear me out in saying that he was a man of genial disposition, who endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Duxbury has rendered valuable service to this city by his work on the Municipal Corporation for a great number of years. His intimate knowledge of the requirements and wants of the city made him a most useful member of this body, and his untimely death has deprived us of one of our most able members. You will understand, gentlemen, that on a melancholy occasion like the present it is undesirable that I should extend my remarks further, and I will, therefore, conclude by moving the following proposition:—"That the Corporation, in recording the death of their late esteemed colleague, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, desire to express their sense of the valuable services which he rendered to this city from the date of his first election, by the ratepayers of the Fort and Colaba Wards on the 30th October, 1878, to the time of his last attendance at a meeting in April last. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman this meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Duxbury's family."

Mr. Grattan Geary, in seconding the resolution, said: The loss of Mr. Duxbury deprives the Corporation of a colleague who has never spoken in this hall without some useful or practical suggestion, and his sound sense and long experience in business, enabled him to give us a great deal of useful help in the work of the Corporation. It was his distinction to be, in his latter years, the sole European representative of the ratepayers in the Corporation, and his election, no doubt, was attributable to his exceptional popularity with the native community. In both Native and European circles he was highly esteemed for his great business faculty and sterling qualities. He was a self-made man, and he brought to this city and this Corporation, the hard-headedness, business qualities, and untiring energy, which had enabled him to attain to a foremost position amongst the organisers of railway traffic in India.

The President said: Mr. Duxbury was a resident of Bombay for twenty-six or twenty-seven years, was intimately acquainted with all classes of the people, and the wants and requirements of the city. His knowledge was frequently of great value to the Corporation, and I think we cannot pay a more fitting tribute to his memory, than by adjourning the business of this meeting.

The motion was put to the Corporation and carried unanimously, and the members separated.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

The following are the results of this week's elections:—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Cheshire (Northwich)	*Mr J Brunner	L			U	L
Cork, W	*Mr J Gilhooley	AP			N	N
Derbyshire (High Peak)	*Mr Sidebotham	C			C	C
Durham (Mid)	*Mr J Wilson†	L			L	L
Kerry	*Mr Sexton	AP			N	N
Lancs (Chorley)	*General Fielden	C			C	C
Monaghan, S	Mr F Driscoll	AP			N	N
Staffs (Handsworth)	Sir H M Thompson	U			U	U
,, (Lichfield)	Major Darwin	U	1			L
Tipperary, S	Mr Mandeville	AP			N	N

*Member of Late Parliament.

† Labour Candidate.

THE STATE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

	1874.	1880.	1885.
Liberals	250	351	333
Conservatives	351	237	251
Home Rulers	51	61	86

	1886.	1892.*
Conservatives	307	302
Unionists	71	67
Liberals	205	215
Nationalists	86	86

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

[*To date*]

Liberals	274	355
Nationalists	81	
Conservatives	262	314
Unionists	52	

(The result of the Orkney and Shetland Election has yet to come.)

* At the time of Dissolution.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY VS. COLABA GARRISON.

This match will be brought off to-day, at 5-30 p.m., on the Cooperage Ground. The Bombay Team will play in white and Colaba in coloured jerseys. The teams will be as follows:—

BOMBAY.		COLABA GARRISON.
C St Paul	Back	Pte Greenwood
P F Fisher A N Other W Ruck Keene	¾	Lieut Donaldson, R A Lt Walpole (capt) R E Apothy Greahy
W Sutherland P H C Merryweather	½	Lieut Capper, R A Gunner Langton
R R Owen T Anderson E G Farquharson G I L Home N J Stabb P C Clark F Wallis Whiddett H Payne Gallwey J Brown	Forwards	Lieut Woods, R A Lieut Murray, R E Lt DeWilton, K O Y L I Sergt Marshall Pte Eastwood Pte Noble Pte Senior Gunner Walker Gunner Clench

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Ismailia with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs J Macpherson
Mr and Mrs Chater
Mr and Mrs J Austin Thomson
Mr Framjee
Mr T C Fenton
Mr A Dugnid
Mr H Bennett
Lt T A Crawford

FOR BRINDISI.

Captain Edwards
Mr Disney
Mr W J Cunningham
Mr P A Sandilands
Mr W Cooke
Mr Alexander
Mr Heawood
Captain Renny Tailyer
Mr F J G Walton
Mr F W Smyth
Revd H C Parker
Mr M F Beamish
Mr R Giles
Mr J Trizelle
Surg-Genl Markey
Mr W W Lock
Col Turner
Captain C Stevens
Surg-Capt Garvey
Col Wilson
Lt G Campbell Johnstone
Mr J Noble
Mr J B Forster
Mr Garden
General Gatacre
Mr Osmaston
Surg-Capt Dyson
Mr and Mrs Macpherson

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr W A Johns
Mr R D Percival

Lieutenant L. J. Mathias, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been appointed a visitor of the District and Dhuliakot Jail at Ahmedabad, and Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth*, has been endeavouring to teach Mr. Gladstone his business, and demands that various Bills shall be passed before Home Rule is attempted. Mr. Gladstone recently declared that it must have first consideration. The *Daily News* yesterday, however, intimated that it might be necessary to take other matters concurrently.

The creditors of the Oriental Bank are likely to receive a dividend of fifteen shillings in the pound.

The suit brought by Hajee Abdoola Hajee Elias *vs.* the steam-ship Deccan, was further heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Rivett-Carnac with Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell appeared for the defendants. Mr. T. J. Watt, the pilot who conducted the Deccan out of the Prince's Dock, and was in charge of her when she ran down the plaintiff's pattimar called the Sooltani, was further examined yesterday, and maintained that the collision was solely attributable to the absence of any lights on board the pattimar, which rode in the fairway without a light contrary to the port rules. He prosecuted the tindal of the pattimar before the Police Magistrate at his own expense, and had not been repaid the costs. After several other witnesses had been examined for the defendants, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of transacting ordinary business, but owing to the recent death of a member, Mr. J. R Duxbury, the Corporation did not proceed with the matters before them. On the motion of Khan Bahadur Murzban, seconded by Mr. Gratten Geary, and supported the Corporation adjourned, each gentleman paying a high tribute to the memory of the deceased.

A public meeting in connection with the Indian Currency Association was held on Monday evening at the Town Hall, Benares, his Highness the Maharaja of Benares presiding. Owing to the inclement weather the meeting was poorly attended. Dewan Baleswar Prasad explained, in vernacular, the objects of the Association, and on behalf of the Maharaja proposed a resolution: "That the citizens of Benares join in the memorial to Parliament." This was seconded by Raja Shiva Prasad, C.S.I. Signatures were then obtained to the memorial, after which the meeting dispersed.

Surgeon-Captain F. E. Murray, M.D., M.Ch., Medical Officer, general duty, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. Oliver will act as Educational Inspector in the Fourth Grade of the Educational Department.

Colonel R. J. Crawford has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Sind during the absence of Mr. H. E. M. James, Indian Civil Service, on leave.

Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., will be Assistant Political Agent for the Surgana State, *vice* Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, Bo. C. S.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, during the absence of Mr. R. E. Candy, I.C.S.

Mr. R. E. Acklow, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted one year's furlough, and will be relieved by Mr. Tregear.

Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., will act as Agent to his Excellency the Governor at Surat, during the absence of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S.

Mr. H. C. R. John, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, passed an examination in Sindhi, according to the higher standard, with credit.

We hear that heavy rain has fallen at Deesa and Palanpur and that agricultural prospects have greatly improved. There is now no fear of scarcity of water for drinking for some time to come, and if the good season continues it ought to be a profitable year for the ryots. After the late bad years they ought to have a little compensation, and they certainly deserve it. The rain at Deesa is rather over the average for the time of the year, and that at Palanpur quite up to it.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 19 was 525, giving a death-rate of 31·89 per annum per thousand as against 26·83 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·36 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 166 died from fevers; 6, small-pox; 74, phthisis; 5, measles; 6, cholera; 1, leprosy; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 76, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 21, still-born; 53, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 19; Brahmin, 23; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 258; Hindu outcaste, 37; Musalman, 121; Parsee, 29; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 2; European, 7; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 274 as against 315 the corresponding period of last year, and 279 the average over the past five years.

The experiences of sportsmen in Kulu during the present season have been simply dismal. One was for many days on the high ranges around the head waters of the Sainj in vain quest of *kurt*, as the *tahir* is locally called, and never got a shot. A party of two got up to the Arani Suri shooting grounds high up the Parbutti, only to find that owing to the drought there was no grass, and that both ibex and burrhel had gone elsewhere, and that the snow leopards had of course followed the game. A fourth sportsman had pitched his camp in the Pini nullah above Jagatsukh, where the cholera broke out and all his coolies save one bolted, and there he was stuck in that Pini nullah with one solitary cooly for six mortal weeks unable to move.

In response to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Central Conservative Council of the Ealing Division of Middlesex, selecting Lord George Hamilton as the Unionist candidate at the General Election, his lordship has written the following letter with reference to the acceptance of his candidature, and the rumours with which his name has been connected respecting the Governor-Generalship of India:—Admiralty, Whitehall, 18th June 1892. Dear Mr. Wright,—I am much pleased to find that the Ealing Council unanimously elected me their candidate for the forthcoming contest. As certain statements have been circulated notably by a newspaper called *Truth*, that I am about to go to India as Governor-General, you will oblige me by letting it be known that the statement is a wilful fabrication, absolutely devoid of foundation.—Believe me, yours truly, George Hamilton.

The *Madras Mail* hears, that the approval and sanction of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Madras Government, has been sought to abandon Mangalore as a military station on the withdrawal, during the approaching relief season, of the native infantry regiment at present garrisoning it. The Madras military authorities think the regiment thus released could be more usefully employed elsewhere—for instance in Burma, where the services of an extra regiment are much needed. Though Mangalore is situated in a civil district under the administration of the Government of Madras, it could, it is urged, be more easily garrisoned by a detachment of troops of the Bombay army, since it is comparatively close to the Western capital. At present it is a military station with the Belgaum district command. Previously it was a military station of the late Western district and prior to that of the old Mysore and Malabar division command. It was known as a military cantonment so far back as 1818, and it is a strange coincidence that the 7th Madras Infantry, which at present garrisons it, did so 70 years ago.

In the official year ending the 31st of March the import of gold into India amounted to 411 lakhs, and the export to 170 lakhs, leaving 241 lakhs in the country. The import of silver was 1,060 lakhs, and the export 158 lakhs. The net import was thus 902 lakhs.

From the 9th to the 15th instant 5 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 22 Native Christians, 316 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 398 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years were 288. The deaths are thus classified: 2 from cholera, 4 from measles, 125 from fevers, 46 from dysentery, 39 from diarrhœa, and 180 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 45·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·1 per 1,000 per annum.

Mr. Van Tassell, the parachutist, is the most recent visitor to Simla, where he intends to give a performance if sufficient subscriptions are guaranteed for it.

The messengers from the Mehter of Chitral, who lately brought letters for Government concerning Umra Khan, have safely passed through Swat on their return with the Government's reply, which is similar to the reply sent to Umra Khan. Both are warned that peace must not be broken.

The determination of the Government of India to give the British Agent at Gilgit, as strong a complement of officers as he had under his orders last cold weather, and to maintain his escort of regular troops at 200 strong, should command full approval, thinks a contemporary. It is true that the Hunza-Nagar Valley is no longer a source of danger, but Chitral has to be watched now that the Mehtar has shown signs of hostility against Umra Khan of Bajour, and the Shin tribes along the Indus are not to be trusted. To leave Gilgit to be garrisoned merely by Kashmir Imperial Service Troops without British officers to lead them, and with no stiffening of regular sepoys, would be to lose the advantages gained by the successful operations of last December. It must besides be remembered that the Russians are credited with the intention of moving into Shignan and Roshan, and their presence there could not fail to react upon the whole country up to the western borders of Kashmir. Our influence is now felt all along the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush, and even in parts of Kafristan; and it would be folly to let it decline by the showing signs of weakness at the one important outpost already established. The people of Chitral, Ponyal, Hunza and Nagar, not to speak of the Sanakis and their allies, would, if this were done, come to the conclusion that a change of policy had occurred, and their views as to our strength would alter very materially. As it is, they well recognise that the firm attitude of last year is to be maintained, and that with 200 Sikhs and some 1,800 Gurkas and Dogras from Kashmir Lieutenant-Colonel Durand can make his authority respected. There may possibly not be a shot fired beyond Gilgit for twelve months to come, and indeed it is hoped this will be the case; but we must be prepared for all contingencies in that quarter during the long season in which communication is cut off with India.

A writer in the Berlin *Das Echo* states that Buddhism is steadily losing its hold upon the population year by year in the most progressive of Asiatic States, namely, in Japan. His observations are taken from Kyoto, which has always been regarded by the Japanese as the head-quarters of this system of religion. In the year 1877 there were 3,737 Budhist temples, there were last year only 3,256, or a loss of nearly 400 within the short space of 14 years. The conversions to Christianity amongst the Japanese cannot be measured by the reports which find their way to Germany, England, and America. These only record the progress of Roman Catholic, Anglican, and various Protestant missions, all of which have a Western European type, and leave out of count the extraordinary successes of the Russian Church, which has an Oriental type, and is therefore better qualified than either Latins or Protestants are to reach the Asiatic mind. Christendom originated from Asia, and as the Greeks and Slavs have remained unaffected by the successive innovations of the Western Latin and Teutonic nations upon early Christianity, it is almost certain that the "Orthodox" Churches will ultimately become the great Christianisers of far Asia.

Mr. Douglas Sladen, in discoursing of England's great modern schools in *Harper's Magazine*, reminds us that a great feature at Cheltenham is the emblazoning of successful competitors for endowed prizes in the "big classical" and "big modern rooms." Cheltenham, which, by the way, enjoys the distinction of being the first to establish a school gymnasium, extends this practice to its foremost representatives in sports and athletics, whose names are inscribed with like honours in the gymnasium and the "Eleven room." Mr. Sladen cites some examples noted by him, and reminds us that the William Conyngham Plunket, who was a silver medallist in 1845, is now his Grace the Most Revd. the Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord Plunket. R. T. Reid, who figures as a scholar of the college and scholar of Balliol, is now Q.C., M.P. for the Dumfries burghs. Mr. John Morley, Mr. Frederic Myers, the poet and critic, and Mr. Francillon, the novelist, have also left their names on the wall. "Myers" (adds Mr. Sladen) "often enough proved himself the most brilliant 'Cantab' living, as have Sir Charles Wilson of Soudan fame and Sir Charles Warren of Bechuanaland fame, though it does not appear that the great historian W. E. H. Lecky ever did anything in his school days to require recording; and certainly Adam Lindsay never did."

Lord Spencer's library—unrivalled as a private collection—which is about to be sold, either in its entirety, or in lots, at auction next year, was formed by John, second Earl of that house, who died sixty years ago. Of the books themselves or rather of the choicest specimens comprising the matchless set of Caxtons, we have the best account in the "Bibliotheca Spenceriana" of "Froggy" Dibdon, prince of book-lovers, and for some while librarian at Althorpe. Whilst the seats in Northamptonshire do not in the amount of their revenues equal those covered by the "Dukeries" in a neighbouring portion of the once Mercian Midlands, the leading demesnes of the county—in their very names betokening a Danish origin—surpass them in historical interest. For it is the county of the building Treshams; it is rich in the Renaissance work of Thorpe and other architects; such old homes as Apethorpe, Burghley, Rushton, Fotheringhay, Kirby, Holdenby, and Lyveden, recall many a stirring episode in the domestic annals of our country's story. The Spencers have occupied Althorpe since the day when Henry VIII. conferred it upon Sir John Spencer, who is reputed to have owned much of his great wealth to his fleeced flocks.

A correspondent wants to know what has become of Edison's phonograph. He says:—"This is one of the most mysterious disappearances of modern times. A few years ago it was announced that the famous American inventor had perfected this instrument, and some public experiments that were given certainly seemed to support this view. A simple little apparatus, costing probably not more than a sovereign to make, was made to reproduce indefinitely any sound, even to a grand instrumental performance that had taken place in another hemisphere. Various were the speculations as to the manifold use of the new contrivance. Friends at a distance were to hear each other's voices, messages could be left at people's houses which could not possibly be distorted in the process of passing through the mind of an untutored servant, business men could quietly talk into a little trumpet-like aperture and their clerks could hear their actual instructions at any subsequent period. Up to now, however, we have been doomed to disappointment. Where is a phonograph to be bought? I do not know, and none of my acquaintances seem better informed. In France, an article can be patented only on condition that it is *bona fide* on sale to the public within a brief period, I believe twelve months. The time has surely come to consider the expediency of such a condition being exacted in England.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant G. Lubbock, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Madras Command.

Captain J. E. Downing, Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Bengal, proceeded home on leave by the last mail.

Surgeon-Lieutenant R. H. Elliot, on arrival from England, has been posted to the Secunderabad District for duty.

Second-Lieut. P. F. Pocock, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regt., has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. W. Milne, Scottish Rifles, has been appointed to the 22nd Madras Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

Major G. F. Macmahon, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

Lieutenants W. C. R. Prince and A. R. Nethersole, of the Indian Staff Corps, have passed the High Proficiency test in Urdu.

Colonel G. Oakes, Yorkshire Regiment, will be retired on the 28th instant, and permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

Major R. McCarthy, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, has been granted 90 days' accumulated privelge leave, with effect from the 29th instant.

A new office is to be built for the Medical Storekeeper at Mian Mir, the existing office being converted into a store for field equipment for the Medical Store Depot.

Capt. A. W. Forbes, Staff Corps, (2nd Squadron Commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry) Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry, has been granted six months' leave.

His Excellency the Governor has sanctioned the disbandment of the Corps of Naval Volunteers at Karachi. Capt. W. J. Powell, Commander of the Corps, has been transferred to the Unattached List.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains P. T. Clark and R. Fanshawe of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the former going to the first battalion in England and the latter to the second.

Captain A. T. H. Newnham, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been ordered to join the 22nd Regiment, in place of Major A. Smith proceeded on furlough, on or about the 10th proximo.

Arrangements have now been made whereby a soldier travelling can obtain at the refreshment rooms at all large railway stations in India, a meal consisting of a plate of meat, half pound of bread, and a pint of tea or coffee, on payment of six annas. In Burma the payment will be at the rate of eight annas per meal.

The undermentioned joined the Controller of Military Accounts Offices on the 15th instant for a course of instruction to qualify as Paymasters. *Western Circle*: Lieutenants C. H. Corbett, 18th Hussars; E. Vaughan, Manchester Regiment; C. A. Walker-Leigh, Gordon Highlanders; C. W. H. Bell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. *Eastern Circle*: Captain W H. Goodair—5th Lancers.

It has been decided that in the case of officers permitted to make their own arrangements for passage direct from Rangoon to England, they will be granted passage money at the British India Steam Navigation Company's contract rate. This rate will only remain in force until direct passage from Rangoon to England can be obtained at lower rates by a line of steamers which is approved by the Government of India.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Colonel G. Swinley, Commanding at Sialkot, 60 days; and Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel F. Walker, 90 days' previlege leave; Lieutenant A. M. A. Lennox, Royal Horse Artillery, to Japan for 3 months; and Lieutenant W. C. Oates, Munster Fusiliers, to England for 3 months, on private affairs; Lieutenant H. C. Macdonald, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Australia for 6 months, on medical certificate.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Spencer to officiate in Administrative Medical charge of the Presidency District. East Kent Regiment: Lieutenant L. G. N. Eales, to be Acting Paymaster. 3rd Sikhs: Lieutenant A. F. Ferguson Davie, from 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 6th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant A. S. Cobbe, South Wales Borderers, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieutenant Bennet, of the 1st Worcester Regiment, has been appointed to superintend the Signalling Classes of Native Troops, which will be formed at Poona on the 1st proximo. Each regiment of Native Infantry that has been supplied with signalling apparatus will detail ten non-commissioned officers for the class, and the No. 5 mountain battery, five non-commissioned officers. The course of instruction will last for three months, after which the classes will have a month's brigade practice in signalling with British troops.

The next course of Garrison Instruction will commence at Bangalore on the 9th August, and the following officers have been ordered to attend the class:—Captain W. Cook, 5th Burma Battalion; Lieutenants E. T. Hill, 19th Hussars; O. G. Levers, 1st Madras Lancers, W. A. Pollock-Gore, 2nd Royal Scots; L. W. Fox, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry; D. L. Hartly, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment; W. L. Stretton, 1st Cheshire Regiment; H. St. G. Thomas, 19th Madras Infantry; H. T. Brooking, 21st Pioneers; and T. B. Hawks, 22nd Madras Infantry. All the officers must be medically examined, and reported fit to undergo the course before they are permitted to join the class.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—I noticed in your issue of the 13th under the heading "Military Notes" a notice of a "record" score with the Martini-Henry Rifle, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, namely, 103 by Sergeant Proctor, at the seventh annual meeting of the Scottish Rifle Association. It may perhaps interest some of your readers to learn that this score was equalled by Lieutenant Jenkins, of the E. I. R. Volunteer Rifles, with the same weapon in a match *versus* the Howrah Rifle Club fired at Jamalpur on the 12th November 1890 His scores at each distance were as follows: 200 yards 34, 500 yards 34, 600 yards 35, total 103. The targets and scoring were Bisley, and positions any Military.

Owing to the difficulty hitherto experienced in subsisting native troops when proceeding on and returning from field service, from the date on which they leave their stations to the date on which free rations are issued by the Commissariat Department, and *vice versa*, it has been decided: (I) That bunniahs should be permitted to accompany a native regiment proceeding on field service up to the point at which the issue of free rations commences. (II) That they should be granted return passage from such points to their homes, or to the station whence they proceeded. (III) That on the return of the regiment from service they should be granted free passage from the depot or their homes to the point where the issue of free rations ceases, subject to the proviso that the number of bunniahs be restricted to one per troop or company.

THE BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The anniversary of the opening of this Club was held on Wednesday evening, in the Volunteer Rifle head-quarters, Major Brown, who presided, made a few remarks as to the progress the Club had made since its formation. The members, he said, had made good shooting in the weekly competitions, and he was glad to notice that not only did the Club consist of members from the various Volunteer Corps; but that also there were several members of the regular troops. The Club, he was happy to say, had now more than one hundred members on the rolls, and there was a good balance of funds in hand. After this, he distributed the prizes to the successful members, Lance-Corporal Prescott taking the silver medal of the club. The silver spoons were also distributed to the successful competitors in the weekly spoon competitions held in the Coorla and Colaba ranges. The prizes being distributed, several of those present sang songs, the evening passing off very pleasantly, the arrangement for the smoking concert were successfully carried out by Sergeant-Major Downing, who is indefatigable in his exertions for the Bombay Rifle Club meetings, the success of the Club being in no small way due to him.

Burns in Bohemian has a curious sound, but no less an enterprise according to the *Athenæum*, has been undertaken by Prof. J. V. Sladek, the editor of the Prague newspaper *Lumir*, than a translation of some one hundred and fifty of the songs and ballads of Burns into Czech. This version is shortly to be published by the Royal Academy of Science and Letters in Prague. In every instance the Bohemian translator has preserved the metrical form of the original, an extraordinary feat of skill and patience.

THE BARSI ROAD TRAMWAY.

It is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette* that an application has been made by Messrs. J. S. Alston, N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., H. H. Mitchell, C. Morris and E. R. Calthrop, with the consent of the District Local Board of Sholapur, the Municipality of Barsi and the Local Government under section 4 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, for an order authorizing the construction of a tramway from the Barsi Road station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Barsi town, and the draft of a proposed order authorizing the construction of the said tramway is published. The construction of the said tramway will be subject to conditions specified in the following letter, that has been addressed to the applicants by Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway.

Gentlemen,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Barsi Steam Tramway project, I am directed to state that the Governor in Council considers that the requirements of the traffic between the Barsi Road station and the town of Barsi would best be met by the construction of a branch railway on the same gauge as the main line [Great Indian Peninsula Railway]. But as in the course of the correspondence expectations have been held out, to the promoters that their application for permission to construct a steam tramway on a gauge of 2½ feet would be granted, and as the promoters have elaborated a project on that understanding, the Governor in Council is prepared to sanction their application, subject to the conditions that will be specified in an order to be published hereafter under the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act [Act XI of 1886] and to the further conditions mentioned below. A copy of the draft of the proposed order is attached to this letter. The draft order is subject to modification before it is made absolute as prescribed in section 6 of the Indian Tramways Act.

2. There is some reason to doubt whether a tramway on the gauge proposed will sufficiently accommodate the traffic offering. Power is accordingly reserved to Government to construct, or to authorize the construction by other agency of a branch railway between Barsi Road station and Barsi town on the standard gauge, whenever in the opinion of Government the construction of such a railway is desirable. The promoters will be given in the first instance the option of constructing such a standard gauge line at their own cost on such conditions as may be specified by the Governor in Council whenever the construction of such a line may have been determined on. In view of this condition and contingency it is for the promoters to consider whether they will proceed with the steam tramway project, or in lieu thereof, at once apply for a concession for the construction of a standard gauge line.

3. The project, as finally submitted by the promoters, is in many respects of the nature of a railway. It is therefore obligatory on Government to prescribe conditions for its construction and working in addition to those that may be imposed under the Indian Tramways Act. It is stipulated accordingly that all or any of the provisions of the Indian Railways Act [Act IX of 1890] may from time to time at the discretion of Government, be applied to the tramway. It is further stipulated that the promoters shall be bound to carry out such orders as Government may see fit to issue regarding the alignment of the tramway, the location of stations and the introduction of a telegraph; and to provide such station accommodation, signals, fencing, level crossings, gates, gate-lodges and gate-keepers, and such other establishment and appliances as Government may consider necessary for the proper working of the tramway and may from time to time direct. The promoters are also required to provide seven-tenths of the cost of any police force that may be employed by Government on the tramway. And all rights connected with extensions of the tramway are reserved to Government.

4. The rates and fares and other charges for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the tramway prescribed in the draft order have been fixed in assimilation with those that are ordinarily charged on branch lines in this Presidency worked in connection with main lines of railway including the Baroda State branch lines [2½ feet gauge] worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

5. Complete plans for the project as actually sanctioned must be submitted and have received the approval of Government before the work of construction is begun.

6. Further, I am directed to say, with reference to your letter No. 3—308, dated 21st June, 1892, that the Governor in Council is pleased to admit the sum of £4,650 sterling under clause 37 (3) of the draft order, as legitimate expenses incurred by the promoters in the preparation of this project.

7. I am to request a reply to this letter informing Government whether or not all the conditions mentioned therein and in the copy of the draft order attached are accepted by the promoters.

OUR ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For some years past I have noticed that a modification in the system of repairing the metalled roads of Bombay has been made, and as I think in one respect it is wasteful and unnecessary, public attention ought to be called to it. The system adopted now is, to pick up the old surface, take out, and relay the good portion of the metalling, *i.e.*, the larger pieces, and to throw away the smaller metalling and dust. This small stuff is expensive to cart away, and so far as I have been able to ascertain some of it has been used in raising the pathways on each side of the Esplanade main road and other pathways in the town, but as a rule it is thrown away as useless rubbish in any pits that may require filling up. I say advisedly it is valuable material. It is artificial gravel, and if properly utilised would be of the greatest service in forming the binding coat on the top of the newly-metalled roads. The Municipality spend a large sum of money, probably not less than Rs. 50,000, yearly, in procuring from Mahim, a material consisting of about three parts earth and one part small shells which is used for binding the roads. This is the only natural material that is being used for the purpose, but it is in many respects unsuitable, as when the roads are watered it turns into slushy mud and during the dry hot winds, the dust is unbearable, so that it has to be removed as quickly as possible. Now the artificial gravel to which I have alluded in the first part of this letter, being in great part crushed metalling, is just the very material which is needed to take the place of the Mahim earth. I suppose the Municipality have good and sufficient reason for repairing the roads in so expensive a fashion, but for the life of me, I cannot make it out. It seems to me like robbing Peter to pay Paul, or carrying coals to Newcastle, or half a dozen other proverbs, which come naturally to one's mind when considering want of thought and waste. I acknowledge that the steam-rollers do their work effectually, and that the roads when repaired are an improvement on those we were accustomed to in former years, but the budget expenditure on the roads is very heavy, and economy should be effected wherever possible.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

TANNA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In one of your issues of the last week a publication is made about the so-called resignation of the managing committee of the Tanna Municipality, in which my name is mentioned. The connection I am supposed therein to bear is likely to bias the minds of your readers about me. You will, therefore, kindly insert my saying about it in your next issue. It is as follows:—At the end of the third paragraph it is written "The President, after making Messrs. Luxumon Balal Jogleker and Kashinath Vishnu Phadake, interfere, in the matter, apologised. This, so far as I am concerned, is false *in toto*.—Yours, &c.,

KASHINATH VISHNU FADKE.

Advices have been received at Pondicherry from the Minister for the Colonies announcing several important changes in the Judicial Department of the French Indian Administration. Monsieur Madre, the popular *Procureur-General* of Pondicherry, is transferred to Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, in the same capacity, and Monsieur Delord, President of the Court of Appeal at Basse-Terre, is appointed to Pondicherry in the room of Monsieur Madre. Monsieur Leclere, *Conseiller á la Cour d'Appel*, Pondicherry, is transferred to Tahiti as Judge of the High Court, and is replaced by Monsieur Solec, President of the Civil Court; Monsieur Didelot, *Juge de Paix*, Mahe, succeeds Monsieur Fazs as Deputy Judge of the Civil Court, Karrikal; Monsieur Fazs goes to Saint Louis, Senegal, to act as Procureur-General, and Monsieur Hostein takes Monsieur Didelot's place at Mahe. Monsieur Chapelynck, President of the Civil Court, Bentre, has been appointed to succeed Monsieur Barbe, Councillor, High Court, Pondicherry, who is transferred to Bac-Lieu as *Procureur de la Republique*.

THE NEW DEWAN OF RUTLAM.

KHAN BAHADUR CURSETJEE RUSTAMJEE THANAWALLA was, at a durbar held on Monday, 4th inst., by his Highness Sir Runjeet Singhjee, K.C.I.E., Raja of Rutlam, invested with the Dewanate of the State. After the presentation of the *khillat*, attended with the usual ceremonies, the Khan Bahadur addressed his Highness as follows :—

"May it please your Highness,—Your Highness will be pleased to allow me the liberty to express to your Highness publicly the feelings of sincere gratitude under which you have laid me by selecting me for the responsible and onerous post of your Highness's Dewan. On my own part, I beg to assure your Highness that I shall spare no pains to give your Highness every satisfaction, and to prove, by discharging my duties without fear or favour, that I have been worthy of your Highness's confidence. Your Highness will kindly allow me to state on the present occasion, that, according to the opinions of high authorities, the attributes of loyalty of a subject to his sovereign are different from those of the loyalty of a statesman to his sovereign; that the loyalty of a statesman to his sovereign consists in the sincere desire to have the rule of the sovereign placed upon the most permanent basis of popular affection and popular esteem, and in the conscientious endeavours so to reform and modify the system of government as to fit closely to, and adopt it thoroughly to the peculiar conditions and wants of the people; that the system of government should be such as to serve both the above ends; that the aspiration in the minds of the enlightened statesmen to have by degrees such a system of government is in the highest and noblest sense of the term extremely loyal to the sovereign, who has to depend so much upon the loyalty and conscientious advice of his minister, that the duty thus imposed upon him, being solemn, can be discharged only by expressing views and opinions freely at all times, and without reserve of any kind; and that freedom of speech and conscientious expression of opinions can alone contribute to the ends in view. It has always been regarded that there is an identity of interests between a sovereign and his subjects. This identity of interests must be, and is the watch-word of every statesman. It is the first principle of politics. It must be upheld as something sacred, something upon which every good in life depends, something before which every other consideration has to yield. These are opinions of learned statesmen. As regards polity, the principles of good government, as your Highness is well aware, consist of truth, justice, and humanity, and to these should be added moderation. In the word of the Right Honourable Mr. Gladstone, justice is always strong, and in acting justly one acts also strongly. This is quite true, but as strict justice would work hardship, justice is always mingled with mercy. The aforesaid principles of good Government alone secure happiness and contentment of the people of every class, which is the great object of good government. Lord Ripon, observing that the greatness of a State and the degree of its prosperity is measured only by the happiness and contentment of the people of every class, advised that the Native Princes will continue to administer their hereditary dominions with justice and moderation being careful to retain the affection of their people and even introduce necessary reforms with moderation. I may remark here that to experienced statesmen it is not very difficult to arrive at a decision as to what reform is necessary, but that the difficulty is how to proceed to make the desired reform since opinions as to the means to be taken for making a reform must always vary. A great principle which is at the very root of a good government is, that it has always due respect for the feelings of the people. It is true that change is necessary for improvement and, I think, everybody in this world is for change. If we do not progress, we must retrogress. We cannot be stationary under any circumstances. There must always be a change, for the better or worse, but steps taken gradually and with moderation, and also with the thorough knowledge of the wants, desires, prejudices, and customs of the people are sure to result in a change for the better. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in his speech which his lordship made at Kooch Behar last February, gave most sound advice to the rulers of Native States. His Excellency said: "I am far from saying that it is desirable that the Indian States should, in all particulars, imitate to the letter, the institutions to be found in British India. There can, however, be no doubt that in many respects those institutions, in so far as they provide for even justice and for the security of life and property, afford an example which the States may do well to follow to the best of their ability, and with due regard to the different conditions of each portion of the country." The task of good government is, no doubt, a very difficult one, and, in the words of Lord Dufferin, a Native Prince has before him a great and arduous task, and the enlightened public watches his career with a strong and unfailing interest. Much of the success of good government depends upon the judiciary of a State. Before concluding, I would humbly and respectfully take the liberty of saying here that your Highness's industry, thoughtfulness, perseverance, and resolution and, above all, a very keen and watchful eye over the affairs of the State in all its various departments and your incessant hard work have overcome many of the difficulties. I have only to hope that my humble services to your Highness and the cordial co-operation with me of all the Sirdars and officers of the State will contribute towards lightening your Highness's hard work. Let us now all join to invoke the Almighty to grant his Highness long life, with sound health, prosperity, and all the fame and happiness of the world, and all his choicest blessings. May they all be his is my sincere prayer."

In reply, His Highness Sir Runjeet Singhjee Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., said: "Khan Bahadur Cursetjee,—I am sure that the large experience which you have gained by your long and meritorious service of fifteen years in the Baroda State as Chief Justice, as well as member of council, and general adviser in State matters will be of considerable use to this State. I shall be always happy to give you my support with regard to all the desirable reforms in matters relating to the administration, and I have no doubt that my Sirdars and officials will heartily co-operate with you. I trust that your administration will give satisfaction to me, as well as my subjects. I wish you every success."

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF SURAT.

IN connection with the memorial by the residents of Surat against the imposition of a house-tax to cover the cost of the water-supply may be here reproduced an extract from a minute by Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., Collector and President, Surat City Municipality, which indicates another means of securing the necessary supply :—

"We have had before us for some years the question of supplying Surat with water for drinking purposes, which would also probably include drainage, and two projects have been considered. Each is expensive, and of doubtful advantage. On the other hand, we have not been convinced that what with Tapti water, rain-water from private tanks, and spring water from the three or four well-known sweet wells in and near the town, the people will be the better for an abundant supply of river water, brought from above the town either of Rustambag or Kamrej. Moreover, the expense of maintenance and repayment of a large scheme is prohibitive. I have, therefore, considered whether it could not be advisable for the Municipality to leave the drinking supply where it is, and to provide the town with abundance of water for the extinguishing of fire, for washing at convenient proximity to the houses instead of only at the Moaras, and for watering roads. The plan would include the construction of masonry reservoirs with subsidiary elevated metal tanks at any spot where they are required. The tanks to be provided with steps on one side for washing and with slope and tap on the other for filling carts. There may be places where such reservoirs can not be built, but where the present wells can be improved and utilised by persian wheel or kos to fill tanks of say 5,000 gallons here and there as in Bombay, to which hose can be attached at once in case of fires. The main supply for the reservoirs, the water of which must of course be in continual change to prevent putrefaction, will be from the Tapti, stationary pumping engines being established on the triangular piece of ground between the Hope Bridge and the outer wall of the Castle, where there is a small moveable engine now at work for the public garden. The scheme will have to be worked out in detail by professional experts, and I would suggest that if the Executive Engineer approve of the general outline above sketched, the Municipality should allow the services of a competent overseer to draw up plans, make estimates, and take fresh levels, as occasion require. The greater number of reservoirs either open or covered, the better, but the main cost would be the piping if they are much multiplied.

A NEW set of rules for the guidance of Hospital Assistants in charge of jails, is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

THE following are extracts from Sir Edward Buck's final memorandum on the Wheat Crop :—

The season 1891-92, although for some time promising well in Northern India, has on the whole been decidedly unfavourable to the wheat crop.

In the Punjab the earlier rains were sufficient and the sowings extensive. The plant continued healthy till the middle of January, but the failure of the winter rains and the abnormally high temperature of the months of March—April caused serious damage to the crop on large areas, and what originally promised to be a harvest over the average is said to be one of the worst the Province has had for years.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the early rains were less satisfactory than in the Punjab, and the arear sown were certainly not in excess of the normal. But though the winter rains were late, the rainfall in the month of February was favourable and there was every reason to expect an exceptionally good harvest. These hopes have, however, been to a large extent disappointed, owing to the effect of the unusually hot winds which this year prevailed in March and April, and which injured the grain, particularly in the Western districts where it ripens late.

In Bengal the season was more or less unfavourable from first to last. The protracted dry weather from October to the middle of February checked sowings and hindered growth. The rain which then fell did not suffice to repair the injury which had been already effected, and which was aggravated in several districts by the early setting in of the hot winds.

In the Central Provinces sowings were deficient as in other Provinces for want of rain. The plant also had a bad start in consequence of abnormally dry weather that prevailed between the months of October and January. Timely rainfall in February, however, improved the prospects and gave hopes of a full outturn over a greater portion of the Provinces. But as in Northern India the early setting in of the hot weather prematurely dried the grain, and the harvest has in consequence fallen short of previous expectations.

The Berar crop suffered in area and outturn in much the same way as that in the Central Provinces.

In Bombay the season was on the whole favourable over Guzerat. In the Northern Deccan the sowings and crops were fair on irrigated, but difficient on unirrigated lands. In the Southern Deccan, where the drought developed into something like a famine, the sowings fell off by fully one-half and the crop was a failure. In Sind the inundation was poor. The area sown showed a slight increase, but the crop obtained was indifferent.

Over the whole of India *i. e.*, from the Provinces and States for which reports are received, the area shows a decrease of 2,456,000 (9·2 per cent.) acres below the normal and 2,488,000 (9·3 per cent.) acres below last year's. Details of the area and outturn are given in Appendix (A) and the general result is as follows. In the three chief wheat-growing Provinces, *viz.*, the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, the area shows a decrease of 910,000 acres below the normal and 1,900,000 acres below the area of 1890-91, which, however, was exceptionally large.

The outturn compared with the normal and the previous year shows a decrease of 650,000 and 1,018,000 tons respectively, or 19·2 and 20·8 per cent. In the Punjab the harvest though not the lowest in area is the lowest in yield for the last seven years. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though there was some shrinkage of area; a bumper crop was only just missed. In the Central Provinces the failure occurred principally in the Southern and Eastern Districts.

To sum up, the area sown is generally deficient and the outturn disappointing. In Berar and Sind only is any increase of area shown. In no Province has wheat been conclusively ascertained to have replaced other crops to any material extent; and although there can be no doubt that in the Punjab its cultivation is extending, yet the area under other crops has been ascertained to be increasing at least as rapidly as the wheat area.

The normal yield is estimated at 6,737,000 tons, and the yield in 1890-91 at 6,876,000 tons, while therefore the percentage of the average exports to the average yield is 12·87 per cent., that of the exports in 1891-92 to the yield in 1890-91 was 22·03. It is worth observing that even this unusually heavy proportion of export to production does not signify any depletion of the general food-stock of the country.

For out of 154¼ millions of acres under all crops grown in the areas for which statistics are available, wheat occupied over 20 millions, or about 13 per cent. of the whole. The total cropped area of India in 1890-91 was probably not less than 240 million acres and the area under wheat which is estimated at 26¼ millions was not therefore more than 11 per cent. of the whole. The exceptional wheat export of the year accordingly represents the produce of less than 2½ per cent. of the total cropped area of India. It is further instructive to note that the area brought under all crops in 1890-91 showed an increase of about 3¼ million acres, all of of it occurring in the three great wheat-growing Provinces, the spring harvests of which were on the whole of an excellent character.

The wheat export also from these Provincrs which amounted to nearly 1,200,000 tons is calculated to have left a balance of 2¼ million tons for consumption by a population of 78¼ millions, that is about 100lbs. per head or a full supply of 300lbs. for one-third of the population of these Provinces, that is to say, for a larger proportion than that which is accustomed to eat wheat, the majority of the population, especially in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces preferring barley, millet and pulses of which there was an ample supply.

The year under report has been characterised by the prevalence of drought over a considerable portion of the empire. The effects have been felt with special severity in the central parts of Madras, in the Bombay Deccan, in Rajputana, Bengal and Burma, and with the exception of the last-named Province, the result has been to cause an active import of food-grains into the affected areas as indicated in the Appendix (C), which gives a conspectus of the supplies imported into them during the quarter ending December 31st of 1891. These consisted almost entirely of rice, millets, and pulses because, firstly, the populations concerned are not consumers of wheat, and, secondly, considerations of economy would naturally restrict them to the cheaper grains.

Out of this total supply the chief wheat-producing provinces contributed a considerable share. This could only have been possible by reason of the existence of large surplus stocks both of wheat and other food-grains. This surplus, it is now seen, was in part at least afforded by the abundant crops produced in Northern India during the year 1890-91.

The above narrated facts have an interesting bearing upon the inference which was drawn from the occurrences of the year 1887, that when food-supplies are short wheat exports would be held back owing to the high prices offered in this country for all food-grains including wheat. The circumstances of the year under report do not invalidate this conclusion, because in the first place the deficiency of food-grains occurred in regions in which wheat is not eaten, and in the second place there was a large surplus available in some Provinces of other food-grains required by the population of tracts where the harvests failed. The good harvests in Upper India in 1890-91 and the extension of the railway system which has taken place during the last few years have had considerable effect in keeping down prices of grains throughout the past year, notwithstanding the scarcity in some parts of the empire, and it will be seen from the statistics of Appendix (D) which indicate the rates at which the principal food-grains of the country were sold in May 1891 and in May 1892, that no serious rise occurred during the twelve months except in the South of India. If, however, scarcity sohuld continue in the affected tracts or spread over other parts of India, a rise in prices which will tend to withhold wheat from export and retain for home consumption the supply usually sent abroad, must be expected.

IN the reorganisation of the service, the Portuguese Government contemplate doing away with the Governorship of Diu, and placing the district under the Governorship of Damaun.

A PARIS paper gives some interesting information regarding the pay and pension of the employes engaged in the Government Printing Office at Pondicherry. The salary of the first printer or manager of the *Bureau* is only 600 francs per year, and one old hand, who served 35 years in the department, received but 25½ francs a month and is now pensioned on 98 francs per annum. The writer expresses the hope that "the Sub-Secretary of State will do justice to these poor employes."

Holloway's Pills.—The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times.—They correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, and purify the system, renovate the debilitated, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health, and reinstate the weak to an ardour of feeling never before expected. The sale of these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, convincing the most sceptical that there is no Medicine equal to HOLLOWAY'S Pills for removing the complaints which are incidental to the human race. They are indeed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from disorder, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health after other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 19th July, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—Heavy rain throughout the district. River at Kotri on 18th 13 feet 7 inches against 15 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Late kharif sowings damaged by excessive rain. Transplanting operations commenced where no damage has been caused. Preparations for wheat crops in progress owing to rise in the river. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Rain in 9 talukas, maximum in Kadar 81 cents. River 12 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Rice transplantation and other kharif sowings progressing. Cattle improving in condition.

Hyderabad.—Rain in all talukas; average 1 inch 9 cents. Water rising and agricultural prospects improving. Seedlings in Tando Bago resuscitated. Cattle in bad condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 64 cents at Jacobabad; rainfall general in Jacobabad Taluka, partial in Thul Taluka: beneficial to crops. Hill torrent in Shahdadpur also beneficial; estimated area cultivated 92,000 acres. Indus risen to 10 feet. Dera Gazi Khan canal supply improved; general supply still insufficient. Fodder-supply improved.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain well distributed, averaging 1¼ inches. Prospects improving everywhere.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 16th July.)—Rain for week maximum at Dholka 7 inches 38 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 1 inch 32 cents; for season maximum at Viramgam 16 inches 23 cents, minimum at Modasa 6 inches 55 cents. Sowing of bajri progressing. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 16th July).—Rain for week maximum in Matar 9 inches, minimum in Kapadvanj 4 inches 36 cents, and average for the district 7 inches 97 cents: for season maximum in Matar 17 inches 67 cents, minimum in Kapadvanj 6 inches 95 cents, and average for the district 12 inches 71 cents. Fall sufficient throughout the district. Sowing and transplantation of rice in full progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficicient.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 7 inches 54 cents in Hansot, minimum 1 inch 60 cents in Amod; for season maximum 15 inches 76 cents in Broach, minimum 10 inches 93 cents in Vagra. Rain sufficient throughout the district. Tilling and sowing operations in progress. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Heavy rain throughout the district; maximum 21 inches 30 cents in Jalalpur, minimum 9 inches 90 cents in Olpad; total maximum 30 inches 89 cents in Jalalpur, minimum 18 inches 39 cents in Olpad. Kharif sowing in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 33 cents, average in the district 2 inches 80 cents; for season at Dhulia 7 inches 8 cents, average in the district 9 inches 88 cents. Sowing retarded in Taloda and Savda talukas owing to incessant fall of rain. In other talukas weeding and preparation for rabi crops commenced. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week in Nasik 1·23, Sinnar 3·44, Igatpuri 20·71, Dindori 2·84, Chandor 2·26, Kalvan 1·35, and Peint 11·26 inches: in other talukas maximum in Niphad 96 cents, and minimum in Malegaon 17 cents, for season at Nasik 12 inches 78 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Transplantation of rice and nagli continues. Sowing of bajri going on but delayed in Chandor by too much rain. Damage to standing cotton and til crops apprehended in Nandgaon if rain does not fall immediately. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor and fair in the other talukas.

Colaba—(Bombay)—Rain every day; heavy on 17th: total of week 3·52 inches: total to date 29·20, being 7·96 below average. Abnormal temperature nil on 13th and 17th, 1° warm on 14th and 18th, and 2° warm on 15th, 16th and 19th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from south east on 15th and from south-west on 18th and 19th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain at Thana 9 inches 91 cents; in talukas maximum in Shahapur 14 inches 87 cents, minimum in Dahanu 2 inches 62 cents; for season at Thana 44 inches 22 cents. Transplanting of kharif crops in progress. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 25 inches 59 cents at Panvel, minimum 2 inches 86 cents at Alibag. Transplantation work in progress. Young seedlings doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Kolhapur.—On July 16th aggregate persons on works Professionl Agency 5,250, Civil Agency 182.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 11 inches 69 cents in Khed, minimum 4 inches 32 cents in Ratnagiri. Transplantation in progress.

Poona.—Good rain throughout the district except in Indapur and Bhimthadi; in Junnar 9·23, Indapur ·09, Khed 5·74, Ambegaon 7·76, Sirur 1·51, Purandhar 4·85, Bhimthadi 1·36, Baramati 1·96, Haveli 1·86, Mulshi 14·62, and Maval 4·98 inches; for season maximum 25 inches 85 cents in Mulshi, minimum 6 inches 61 cents in Indapur. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed in all the talukks. Scarcity of fodder in Purandhar and Khed talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—More or less rain throughout the district; maximum 6 inches 56 cents in Akola, minimum 6 cents in Shevgaon; for season maximum 20 inches 20 cents in Nagar, minimum 5 inches 66 cents in Kopargaon. Kharif sowing in progress and weeding in parts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 16th July).—Rain for week in Sholapur 14, Barsi 70, Madha 44, Karmala 23, and Sangola 17 cents: none in Pandharpur and Malsiras; for season maximum 14 inches 76 cents in Madha, minimum 7 inches 34 cents in Sangola. Rain sufficient for kharif crops. Young plants of kharif crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for rabi corps. Hundi, sugarcane and chillies thriving. Fodder-supply sufficient. Green grass now available in all the talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 7 inches 39 cents, total 12 inches 80 cents; in talukas during week maximum 20 inches 6 cents in Javli, minimum 22 cents in Man. Sowing completed except in Khatav. Prices steady. Condition of cattle middling. Fodder dear.

Bijapur.—Rain seasonable and sufficient; in Bagevadi 99, Bijapur 74, Sindgi 63, Muddebihal 40, Indi 25, Badami 17, Bagalkot 14, and Hungund 7 cents. Weather cloudy. Kharif sowings ending. Weeding commenced. Seedlings doing well. Blight in parts of Badami Taluka. Water and fodder-supply improved. On Professional Agency Relief Work in Badami Taluka 87 persons employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 4 inches 31 cents, total 24 inches 70 cents; rain during week throughout district, maximum in Chandgad 16 inches, minimum in Gokak 68 cents. Sowing of early jowari crops nearly completed. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder diminishing in 4 talukas. Numbers on one Professional Agency Work in Gokak, adults 491, children 426; expenditure Rs. 446: on one Civil Agency Work in Athni, adults 14; expenditure Rs. 10; on one work in Parasgad, adults 807, children 327; expenditure Rs. 566.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations, varying from 3 inches 62 cents in Mugud to 12 cents in Ron; average for week 1 inch 56 cents, for season 10 inches 76 cents, Standing crops good. Jowari sowing continues. More rain wanted for paddy. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 1 taluka. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency relief works in Navalgund on 16th, 692.

Kanara.—Rain favourable throughout district. Transplanting and weeding continue. Sugarcane and garden produce doing well.

Rajkot.—Rain 3 inches 24 cents, total 9 inches 59 cents. Sowing of kharif crops continues.

Wadhwan.—Rain 55 cents; total 4 inches 79 cents. Sowing of cotton commenced. Bajri and jowari crops thriving where sown.

Baroda.—Rain 2 inches 37 cents during week; total 8 inches 90 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations continue. Transplanting of paddy commenced in Navsari Division. Scarcity of fodder in some places in Kadi Division.

LADY ROBERTS' fund for 1891-92 shows nearly Rs. 20,000 in subscriptions, and over Rs. 10,000, the proceeds of entertainments. After investment of this Rs. 30,000 the fund will still be left with a larger balance in hand than last year, so that it is already practically self-supporting. Nearly a lakh and a-half are now invested.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE FRENCH FETE AT CHANDERNAGORE.

THE fourteenth of July was not forgotten at Chandernagore. The little town was *en fete* the whole day and it was surprising to see what great effects were produced by the residents in the way of decorations, considering the limited appliances at their disposal. This little French Settlement, in its holiday clothes, was quite a study for an artist. One correspondent writes in glowing terms of the event. He says :—The festivity began at 6 in the morning and continued all day long. Sports were organised for the occasion, and handsome prizes were awarded to those who had proved successful. In the morning of the day of the fete, alms were distributed to the poor. This band played the whole day through, and nothing but the strains of the Marseillaise was heard till the fourteenth had faded into yesterday. The street along the strand was decorated with evergreens and flags of various colours. The fireworks were especially good. The river was a spectacle in itself. Rows of boats connected by festoons of lamps made the river bright as day. Numbers of visitors from Calcutta and the neighbourhood were enchanted with the scene, wondering how such effects could be produced by this slender French Settlement. In the evening, the acting Governor, Dr. Lacarrierre, gave a ball at Government House, which recalled the old days when Dupleix ruled in India, Chandernagore and his wife were at the ball, together with almost all the French residents in Calcutta. The ball was in every way a success. The acting Governor was the most charming of hosts, and was well assisted by old officials of the colony, the result being that that French gaiety reigned, which is the envy of Anglo-Saxon balls. Among the guests were the Consul-General for France in Calcutta, M. Grezoux of the Messageries Maritimes, and a large number of the representatives of other nationalities. A sumptuous supper was served at midnight, when the usual toasts were proposed, the health of the Republic being drunk in bumpers three. In the course of the speechifying, allusion was made to the progress which Chandernagore had made under the rule of Dr. Lacarrierre, especially in regard to sanitation and to the skilful manner in which he had managed to make all Frenchmen in Bengal look to Chandernagore as the *foyer* of their country in India. One of the speeches was exceedingly witty.

THE FLOODS IN NORTHERN BENGAL.

REPORT had it that five bridges had been washed away on the E. B. S. Railway, and report was not far wrong. Leaving Sealdah by the 10 p.m. train I duly arrived at Damukdia and Saraghat, from whence I proceeded to Purbuttipur, the only station to which they would book passengers on the E. B. S. Railway, the line having been breached between that station and Berole. By means of a ballast engine I proceeded to the scene of the disaster, and found that thirty-four miles of permanent-way had been inundated, and where the water had subsided fourteen breaches were observed between Chiriabunde and Berole. At the 8½ mile Behar section, I noticed an 80-foot bridge with the west abutment scoured out, and the girders on that side sunk about nine inches. At 11½ miles another bridge was in nearly the same condition. There were 14 breaches, and the telegraph wires and posts were lying over the banks at an angle of 45 degrees.

Everybody appeared to be very busy, but through traffic cannot possibly be resumed before the beginning of next month. I am glad to say that the damage is not as serious as was at first reported. Two bridges have been seriouly damaged as already stated. Through traffic has been entirely stopped since the 11th instant, the inhabitants have been washed out, and a large number of cattle drowned. The people had to take refuge on the turn-pike road. The country from Jatrapur to Raiganj has been washed out, and the people are homeless. The line is also flooded from the seventh mile to Berole for a distance of sixty-two miles.

At present the rivers have fallen, and a vista of mud meets the eye, showing very clearly how high the water must have risen. The Teesta has receded about nine feet since the 12th instant, but another rise is expected very shortly. Between Barsoe and Kissenganj there are nineteen breaches, and a number of telegraph posts are down. The greatest damage is between Barsoe and Sadani, a distance of seven miles, and between the 13th and 16th miles, Dilkula, on the Barsoe and Kissenganj Extension. The floods are at present subsiding but there are anticipations of a recurrence early next month. The crops have not suffered.

Two ballast trains are blocked at Chiriabunder and a passenger train at Raiganj.—*Englishman.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Cable Mossamedes-Cape Town, interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 6 a.m., on the 22nd instant.

Mauritius mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden on Saturday morning, the 23rd instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

10 p.m.	81·0

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 21.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·1

THE *Bombay Educational Record* writes :—Government have recently issued a ruling of some importance to a class of subordinate servants, more numerous probably in the Educational Department than in any other, who accept service as a temporary arrangement whilst they put in terms or otherwise qualify for admission to another profession, generally the legal. Within strict limits there is no great harm in this, though we have known the Principal of a High School to find it necessary to prohibit assistant masters from bringing law books into the class rooms. But the barefaced and almost cynical way in which educational work is sometimes relegated to a secondary place has brought its natural punishment, and Government has now spoken out with no uncertain sound. The immediate point for determination was whether an educational employe could have long leave, retaining a lien on his appointment, in order to qualify for another calling. Upon this the resolution declares that Government "is not called on to assist subordinates in the Educational or Medical Department to make a convenience of either department while seeking to obtain a qualification for abandoning it. A lien on an appointment may probably be allowed to one withdrawn for a public duty, but the same reason does not apply to a person who, for a purely personal interest, desires to try his chances in another calling. As its servants retain their positions and gain a preference for promotion by length of service, Government has a right to expect a continuous growth in experience and capacity for work in the department in which each is employed. This is inconsistent with absences and liens prolonged over several years." The sound common-sense of this view will commend itself to all, particularly now that it is daily becoming more and more recognized that to be efficient in educational work requires a course of professional reading and training just as much as in the legal or any other profession. The day when it was believed that anybody could teach or manage a class or a school has gone for ever.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

THE lately-issued "Proceedings" of the Asiatic Society of Bengal give an interesting account of what is known as the "Bower MS." :—

The MS., which is written on birch-bark, "had been dug out of the foot of one of the curious old erections just outside a subterranean city near Kuchar." These erections are described as being "generally about 50 or 60 feet high, in shape like a huge cottage-loaf; built solid of sun-dried bricks, with layers of beams now crumbling away." Dr. Hoernle reasonably conjectures that these erections are Buddhist stupas. Such stupas, he observes, often contain a chamber enclosing relics and other objects; these chambers are generally near the level of the ground, and are often dug into by persons in search of hidden treasure. From such a practically air-tight chamber, Dr. Hoernle thinks, this MS., was probably dug out, perhaps not long before it came into Lieutenant Bower's possession; and there is no reason why a birch-bark MS., thus preserved from the chances of injury, should not endure for any length of time. The MS. was sent by Lieutenant Bower to Colonel Waterhouse, who exhibited it at the meeting of the Society in November 1890, but it could not then be deciphered. An account of its acquisition by the finder, together with facsimile reproductions of two leaves of the MS., appeared in the *Proceedings* for that month. On Dr. Hoernle's return to India in March 1891, the MS. passed into his hands: and in the *Proceedings* for April Dr. Hoernle gave a preliminary account of the MS., which he had then ascertained to be written in Sanskrit of a very archaic type. The detailed description of the MS. was published in No. II of Part I of the *Journal* for 1891. In that paper Dr. Hoernle minutely analysed the forms of the letters occurring in the MS.; and by a chain of arguments, the strength and lucidity of which are such as to compel the assent of every reader, proved that the MS. was written not in the Sarada character of Kashmir, as had been previously conjectured, but in the Gupta character, a much earlier form; that seperate portions of it were written by different scribes and at different dates; and that the latest portion must be ascribed to a date not later than the second half of the 5th century, or say 475 A.D., while the earlier portion must be referred to a date half a century earlier. The Bower MS. is therefore the oldest Indian MS. yet discovered, and one of the oldest MSS. existing in the world. As to its subject matter, the MS. is composed of five distinct portions, of which the first and fifth are medical works, the latter merely a fragment. The second and fourth are collections of proverbial sayings; and the third contains the story of a charm against snake-bite, given by Buddha to Ananda while he was staying in Jetavana. The following translation of the introductory lines of the first portion will be interesting :—"Salutation to the Tathagatas. I am going to write an approved compendium (of medicine) called the Navanitaka, based on the excellent system of the Maharshis as composed by them in olden times. Whatever is useful to men and women afflicted with various diseases; whatever is also useful for children, that will all be declared in this book. It will commend itself to those physicians whose minds delight in conciseness; but on account of the multiplicity of its prescriptions, it will also be welcome to those whose minds love many details." After enumerating the contents of the several chapters (16), the preface concludes :—"It should not be given to any one who has no son, nor to any one who has no brother; nor should it be taught to any one who has no disciple." Dr. Hoernle has now transcribed nearly the whole of the MS., which consists of 55 leaves, and has translated a large portion of it. In the forthcoming third number of the Journal, he will publish "An Instalment of the Bower MS.," giving the text, and an English translation (with notes of its fifth portion, consisting of five leaves and containing a fragment of a medical work. He has succeeded in tracing some of the prescriptions given in the MS. to the Susruta, Chakradatta, and Vangasena—medical work still current. Some of the prescriptions are verbally identical. Dr. Hoernle's estimate of the age of the MS. is confirmed in a striking manner by Dr. Buhler of Vienna, who, examining the question by the light of account and the facsimile plates published in the *Proceedings* of November 1890, came independently to the same conclusion as to its date. In the account which Dr. Buhler published in the July number of the *Vienna Oriental Journal* he writes as follows :—"I trust that Dr. Hoernle, the able and learned Secretary of the Society, will take the volume in hand and give us a full account of its contents. If the Society wishes to render a real and great service to the students of Indian Palæograghy, it will publish potho-etchings of the whole volume. Every line of the MS. is of the highest importance." It would, however, have been beyond the means of the Society to carry out the work on so elaborate a scale; and when this fact was represented to the Government of Bengal, and subsequently to the Government of India, these two Governments, by a joint arrangement, very readily and liberally agreed to render the necessary assistance for the editing and publication of the MS. The Society will be glad to learn that the Government of Bengal has relieved Dr. Hoernle of his other duties during the whole time necessary for the completion of the work, while the Government of India has undertaken to defray the considerable expenses connected with the publication, including photographic facsimiles of every page of the MS. For these services to scholarship the cordial thanks of the Society and of all interested in the progress of Oriental research are due to the Governments concerned.

In a note, the Editor of the *Proceedings* says :—Since the foregoing was sent to press, Dr. Hoernle informs me that he has received a further communication on the subject of the date of the MS. from Professor Buhler, who now intimates that he is inclined to assign to the MS. an even higher antiquity than that already assigned to it, possibly by 50 or 100 years. Indeed Dr. Hoernle himself has independently come to the conclusion, since writing his paper of November 1891, that no part of the MS. can probably be dated later than the first half of the 5th century. Dr. Buhler, I may add, in a second paper published in the *Vienna Oriental Journal*, recommends Dr. Hoernle's "able and elaborate argumentation" to all Indian epigraphists for most careful study, and describes it as "by far the most important contribution to Indian epigraphy which has appeared of late."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	......			...	...
Teheran	21	1	3 p.m.	..	57
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	..	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 21st July, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	51	...	1

THE New York *World* prints a letter written by Mrs. Maybrick to Mrs. Densmore, an American lady living in England, who has been endeavouring to obtain her release. The letter is preceded by a statement that a petition in Mrs. Maybrick's favour has been signed by the members of the United States Cabinet and has just been presented to Lord Salisbury by Mr. Lincoln, the American Minister. Mrs. Maybrick's letter, which is dated from "H. M. Prison, Woking, May 24, 1892," suggests that Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Polands, Q. C., and Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., are all of opinion that she ought to be liberated. She goes on to say :—"Will you kindly tell my mother that I have petitioned the Secretary of State, and I should like her to inquire before her next visit who of my friends in London would receive me for a day or two in the event of my release? When a 'life woman' is set free, her pardon comes down suddenly and without any previous intimation, and she has to be out of the prison by ten of the following morning. My mother could not get over from France in time to meet me. I should like the friend who receives me to fetch me and to have some clothes in readiness to send on here by messenger at a moment's notice. The Government supplies liberty clothes. I can manage with most of the things, including dress, if I had a long cloak to cover me up; hat, gloves shoes, and thick veil. No colours; half-mourning. It is wisest to be prepared for pleasant as well as unpleasant contingencies." She concludes :—"I am still in the hospital, but very much better and getting strength daily. The authorities are thoroughly kind and just, the officers civil and humane in their treatment of the women, while the sick receive the most assiduous care and attention from the very clever doctor and experienced matrons."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut P F Pocock, 2nd Batta Liverpool Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—8th Bombay Cavalry.—Risaldar Nizam-ud-Din Khan to be Risaldar-Major; Risaldar Faiz Bakhsh to be Risaldar; Jamadar Faiz Khan to be Wordie Major; and Quarter Master Dafedar Altaf Husein Khan to be Jamadar vice Risaldar-Major Nadir Mir Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt A W Forbes, S C (2nd Sqdn-Comdr, 4th Bo Cavy), Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry, for six months.

The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Dept:—First grade Apothy Sebastian Rebeiro, No 29, to be second grade Senior Apothecary and to rank as Hony Lieut, subject to Her Majesty's approval, vice second grade Senior Apothecary Archibald Mullen, No 22, promoted; first grade Assist Apothy Philip Dias, No 78, to be second grade Apothy vice first grade Apothy Sebastian Rebeiro, No 29, promoted; and Sub-Assist Apothy Dominic Francis, No 182, to be second grade Assist Apothy vice first grade Assist Apothy Philip Dias, No 78, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Major G F W MacMahon, S C, Second-in-Comd, 3rd B L I, for one year.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the disbandment of the Corps of Naval Volunteers at Karachi.

Capt W I Powell, Commander of the Corps, is transferred to the Unattached List.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—13th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Raghu Lakshman to be Subhedar and Havaldar Muhammad Khan to be Jamadar vice Subhedar Dhaku Dewalkar, pensioned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col R I Crawford to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr H E M James, I C S, on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R B Stewart, I C S, to be Assist Political Agent for the Surgana State vice Mr L G Deshmukh, Bo C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R A Lamb, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, during the absence of Mr R E Candy, I C S, on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J W A Weir, I C S, to act as Agent to H E the Governor at Surat during the absence of Mr F S P Lely, I C S, on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A C Logan, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, during the absence of Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, on privilege leave.

Mr H E M James, I C S, acting Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for twenty-six days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R E Acklom, Assistant Inspr-Genl of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is allowed furlough for one year from the date on which he is relieved by Mr Tregear.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J R Tregear, on his return from leave, to act as Assist Inspr-Genl of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, during the absence of Mr R E Acklom or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nadjir from Hubli to Sirsi and Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol from Sirsi to Hubli.

H E in Council is also pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1869), to invest the abovementioned Subordinate Judges within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts of Sirsi and Hubli respectively with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees.

Mr C A B Beatty, Supdt of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and ten days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayen Bhat, first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the district of Poona and Satara and Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur, in addition to his own duties, under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, pending further orders, and to invest him under Section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Sholapur-Bijapur District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Dattatrya Balaji, acting Mahalkari of petha Supa in the district of Kanara, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Court Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut L J Mathias, Cantonment Magte, Ahmedabad, to be a Visitor of the District and Dhuliakot Jails at Ahmedabad.

Azam Menghraj Tharumal, acting Head Munshi of taluka Badin in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Section 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, Lieut L J Mathias, acting Cantonment Magte of Ahmedabad, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Azam Parmanand Hotchand, acting Head Munshi of taluka Naushahro Abro in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Khan Saheb Rustomji Mancherji Gimi, second class Subordinate Judge of Dohad, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Dohad, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Nathalal Jeshing, Mahalkari of petha Hansot in the district of Broach, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W R Hoonahan, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of a first class in the district of Hyderabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr E Giles, M.A., or pending further orders:—Mr J Oliver to act as Educational Inspr, N D, and in the fourth grade of the Educational Dept Mr Uttamram Narbheram Mehta to act as Head Master, Ahmedabad High School.

Mr Edalji Dorabji Talati, B A., to act as Head Master, Surat High School; and Mr Byramji Framji Patel, B A., to act as Vice-Principle, Elphinstone High School.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H O Quin, I C S., acting Talukdari Settlement Officer, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W S Owen, Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

Mr F R Desai, Depy Consv of Forests, first grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr J H C Dunsterville, Assist Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Surgn-Capt T E Dyson, M B., C M., Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration Dist, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough for eight months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H F Bolton to act as Collector and District Magte, Karachi, and District Registrar, Karachi, vice Col R I Crawford.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G S Curtis, I C S, to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer during the absence of H O Quin, I C S, on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E G Oliver to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr F R Desai on privilege leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Du Boulay, I C S, to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1891-92.

Surgn-Capt F E Murray, M D, M Ch, Medical Officer, General Duty, Sind District, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

Assist Surgn Lallubhai Bhagwandas Kaji, L M & S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C R John, Assist Engr first grade, passed an examination on the 4th July 1892 in Sindhi, according to the Higher Standard with credit.

BY H. M's HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Desai Narotam Hiragasnar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Narayan Ghanasham Subnis, B A, L L B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs. Natubhai Kasambhai, B A, L L B, Kinsanlal Ratanlal Daphtary, B A, L L B, and Dominic Joseph Ferreira B A, L L B, as Vakils of the High Court.

By the Commissioner.

Central Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Nasik District are ordered:—Rao Saheb Bhagvant Narsinh Jog from Igatpuri to Yeola; and Rao Saheb Purshotum Vaman Sathe from Yeola to Igatpuri.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, July 15.)

Mr C E Biddulph, Assist Commr of the 3rd class, is appointed to be an Assist Commr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the 17th May 1892, vice Pandit Suraj Narayan, appointed to be Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere. Mr Biddulph will continue to officiate as Cantonment Magte of Secunderabad.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—Consequent on the promotion of Col V E Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 10th April 1892; and Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr F T Coode, Offg Assist Supdt of Police, Amraoti, has been granted privilege leave for 33 days.

Mr A Elliott, a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd (offg 2nd) Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, sub pro tem.

Mr C A W Davies, a Special Assist Commissioner and an Offg Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Brgdr-Genl M Protheroe, C B, C S I, Comdt of the Hyderabad Contingent, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut J L Orr, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for nine months.

A BOATMAN had an exciting encounter on Saturday morning on the river at Saraswati Khal, near Sankrail, with a crocodile. He was bathing when the crocodile seized him by the leg. The boatman grasped a mooring chain. He held on to that and kicked with his disengaged foot till the crocodile let go and disappeared. The man then dragged himself ashore thoroughly exhausted, and bleeding profusely from a deep lacerated wound on his leg. He was removed to hospital.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

WITH reference to the forthcoming International Monetary Conference, the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Bulletin" writes as follows:—"The special Message of the President on the International Monetary Conference will probably go to Congress in a few days. The President will soon have a talk with Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, and Acting Secretary Wharton, of the State Department, and will decide what papers to incorporate in the Message. He will allude in opening to the promise he made in his Message of April 26, in reply to the resolution of Senator Teller: 'That at the earliest moment after definite information can properly be given all the facts and any correspondence that may take place will be submitted to Congress.' A despatch was received from our Minister at Brussels to-day indicating that Belgium would take part in the Conference. Such intimations have been already received from Great Britain, Germany, France, Austarja-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Greece. The Government of the Netherlands reserves freedom of action without regard to the decisions of the Conference, and the Imperial Governmet of Ger many takes a like position. The official acceptances from those countries have not all reached here in the mails, but despatches from our Ministers state that they have official assurances that acceptances will be forthcoming. Senator Jones, of Nevada, will probably be the leading representative of the silver interest, and other gentlemen likely to be chosen are ex-Comptroller Henry W. Cannon, of New York General Francis A. Walker, of Boston; and Senator Harris, of Tennessee. Senator Harris is a free coinage man, but is not an extremist, and has had a long experience as a member of the Senate Committee on Finance. Senator Morgan, of Alama, might be selected as a representative of the silver interest if he had not already been named to take part in the settlement of the Behring Sea difficulty."

In its monthly review of stock exchange values the "Bankers,' Magazine" observes that during June the stock markets have been remarkably quiet, notwithstanding the stoppage of the New Oriental Bank. Cheap money gives no active stimulus to the markets, but it is no exaggeration to say that without cheap money other stimulating forces would have had little effect. For example, the conversion of French Four and a Half per cents, into Three per Cent Rentes is expected and actively prepared for, alternative stocks being brought up and held on borrowed money, with the view of resale to holders of French stock who may rebel against interest so low as 3 per cent. Last month it appeared that the low water mark of depression in Stock Exchange prices had been passed and the present month's valuation confirms this view. The market values of the 134 representative securities were—In April, 1892, £2,792,000,000; in May, 1892, £2,819,000,000; in June, 1892, they are £2,827,000,000. Thus they are rising once more. As yet the ascent is slow, but "the force of cheap money is strong and seems likely to be lasting." The month has developed no special feature beyond the rise in foreign stocks, due to the approach of the French conversion, an operation which will affect less than half the amount of stock which Mr. Goschen attacked in 1888. British funds are lower because x d. Bank shares are a shade lower, but the decline is almost confined to Eastern bank shares, which, it is satisfactory to find, have lately tended to recover from the shock of the failure of the New Oriental Bank Corporation. Copper mines have risen in consequence of an arrangement among producers to settle the output for the next year.

A Western Ontario grain shipper who has recently returned to Canada from a business visit to the mother-country has given—we learn from the Monteral "Trade Bulletin"—a gloomy account of the grain and cotton trades here. It is estimated, he has reported, that the losses of cotton and grain importers in Liverpool alone, through the depreciation of values since last "fall," aggregated fully £16,000,000 sterling, one large and wealthy grain house losing £400,000, yet the latter concern is still providing for all its contracts as if it had made a fortune instead of losing one. The Ontario shipper, on further inquiry, found that a bank was at the back of the firm, and had full confidence in its ability to recoup itself as soon as a turn set in. The firm does such a large business that after its high-priced contracts are filled its gains will accumulate pretty rapidly. Bristol and London firms have also, it is added, lost heavily on grain With reference to the position of Canadian grain ex porters, it is stated that, though they sold immense quantities of wheat last "fall" at the highest level of the market, to be delivered in England during February, March, April, and May, in most cases they covered their contracts by purchasing at the time of sale. If they had simply contracted to deliver the grain and trusted to the future for buying it in just prior to making delivery, they would have realised profits ranging from 15c. per bushel; but when they made the sales for spring delivery they were, under the impression that wheat would be much higher in the spring than it was last "fall," and con sequently most of the shippers were afraid to take the risk of leaving their contracts open to be filled at a later date. They were there fore content to make their profits then and there when they sold. Those who bought and held are in a similar position to that of the speculators on this side.

According to statistics compiled by Mr. Henry Heylyn Hayter, C. M. G., Government statist of Victoria, in his "Victorian Year-book for 18909-1," the gold produce of the world in 1889 was over six million ounces, to which Australasia contributed the largest share. The exact figures are, for that year, 1,745,570oz. from Australasia, as compared with 1,586,304oz. from the United States, and 1,120 695oz. from Russia; while China, Africa and Colum' bia come next in the list, but far behind the three first. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, 87 million ounces have been raised in the various colonies, and of this Victoria alone is responsible for two-thirds. But the feature of the present state of Australian gold-mining is the way in which the other colonies are now ousting Victoria from this supremacy. At the outset the Commission proposed to consider the question under three heads of inquiry: (1) What are the causes that have led to the decline in the production of gold?; (2) what steps should be taken to place the administration of the auriferous areas on a better footing?; and (3) what general principles should be observed in promoting the success of gold mining? They attribute the gradual decline in the gold yield to the working out of the shallow but rich alluviums in the early days, first by armies of eager, energetic, industrious and intelligent men from all parts of the world, and afterwards by large numbers of Chinese, who reworked the abandoned goldfields; to the difficulties and expense of quartz-mining, and the limited employment that could be given owing to lack of capital; to the spread of agricultural settlement, and, as subsidiary causes, to the "shepherding" of mining lands, and the gambling in shares. It is pointed out, however, that nearly as much is earned now per miner at work as in 1856. Notwithstanding the decrease in the total yield, the figures being £105, 18s. in 1856 and £101 2s. in 1889. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76. 1s. 2d. per head; and reached its highest point in 1885, when it was £108 15s. 9d. per head. In 1890 it was £98. 15s. 7d., or £2 6s. 8d. lower than in 1889, but higher than in any year since 1870, except 1874, 1875, 1884, 1885, and 1886.—"St. James's Gazette."

Much has been made of the recent exports of gold from the United States by the New York press, for political purposes, and especially with the object of discouraging any isolated action by the United States for the remonetisation of silver; but the following extract from Messrs. Hubbard, Price, and Co.'s weekly financial circular, dated New York, June 20, suggests that no real anxiety is felt. "The question," remark these authorities, "as to why we continue to export gold in such quantity is a very pertinent and to some extent an unanswerable one. It is evident that our banks and bankers would only part with their specie reserve for two reasons. The first one is compulsory in its character, and is to be found in the payment of necessary debts. If America really owes to Europe the balance that is represented by this export of gold, of course there is no escape from its payment, and that it is paid is a healthy sign. The second reason may be found in the optional loan of a large amount of money now idle on this side of the water to Europe, with the understanding that it shall, when repaid, be repaid in gold. It is not to be presumed that the bankers who make such loans, if any are made, do so upon collateral, that is untrustworthy, or credits otherwise than sound, and we cannot, therefore, see anything to excite great apprehension in the gold movement. It is true that the reserve of the yellow metal in the U. S. Treasury is lower than it has been at any time since the resumption of specie payments, but the credit of this country is so high that but little doubt exists in the mind of any well-informed financier that it could without difficulty and at a mom[illegible] notice replenish its gold reserve at a slight cost. Europe evidently wants the metal and as long as it can be made to the interest on the American money-lenders to part with it they will continue to do so. If, as many assume, Europe is sending back to us our securities in large quantities as a result of the uneasiness felt abroad with regard to the outcome of our policy in coining 4,500,000 dollars of silver monthly, the fact that this country is able to absorb them without difficulty is an encouraging rather than an alarming feature and this process, if continued, would render us entirely independent of foreign financial assistance.

NOTICES.

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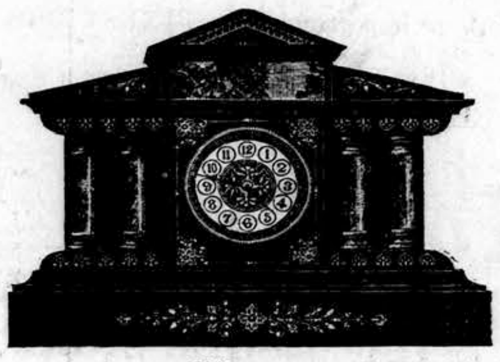

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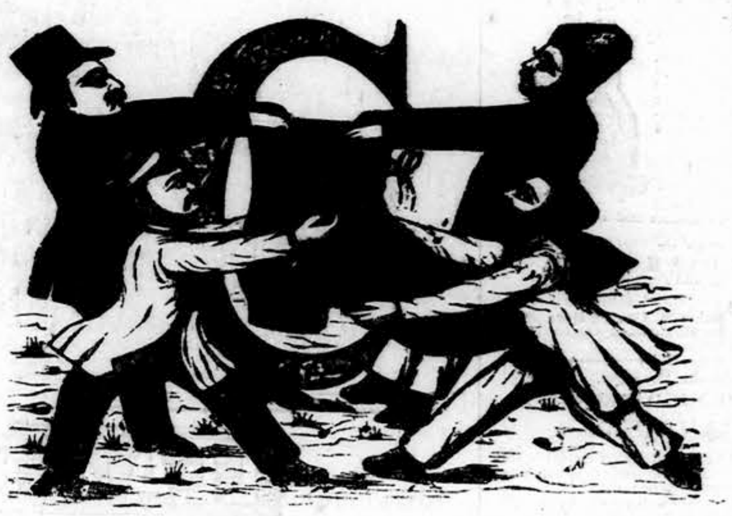

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